



ORDINARY MEETING

AGENDA

26 APRIL 2017

Your attendance is required at an Ordinary meeting of Council to be held in the Council Chambers, 232 Bolsover Street, Rockhampton on 26 April 2017 commencing at 9.00am for transaction of the enclosed business.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be "C. R.", written in a cursive style.

CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER
20 April 2017

Next Meeting Date: 09.05.17

Please note:

In accordance with the *Local Government Regulation 2012*, please be advised that all discussion held during the meeting is recorded for the purpose of verifying the minutes. This will include any discussion involving a Councillor, staff member or a member of the public.

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1 OPENING

2 PRESENT

Members Present:

The Mayor, Councillor M F Strelow (Chairperson)
Councillor C E Smith
Councillor C R Rutherford
Councillor M D Wickerson
Councillor S J Schwarten
Councillor A P Williams
Councillor R A Swadling
Councillor N K Fisher

In Attendance:

Mr E Pardon – Chief Executive Officer

3 APOLOGIES AND LEAVE OF ABSENCE

4 CONFIRMATION OF MINUTES

Minutes of the Ordinary Meeting held 11 April 2017

5 DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST IN MATTERS ON THE AGENDA

6 BUSINESS OUTSTANDING

Nil

7 PUBLIC FORUMS/DEPUTATIONS

Nil

8 PRESENTATION OF PETITIONS

Nil

9 COMMITTEE REPORTS

9.1 INFRASTRUCTURE COMMITTEE MEETING - 18 APRIL 2017

RECOMMENDATION

THAT the Minutes of the Infrastructure Committee meeting, held on 18 April 2017 as circulated, be received and that the recommendations contained within these minutes be adopted.

(Note: The complete minutes are contained in the separate Minutes document)

Recommendation of the Infrastructure Committee, 18 April 2017**9.1.1 BUSINESS OUTSTANDING TABLE - INFRASTRUCTURE COMMITTEE**

File No: 10097
Attachments: 1. Business Outstanding Table
Authorising Officer: Evan Pardon - Chief Executive Officer
Author: Evan Pardon - Chief Executive Officer

SUMMARY

The Business Outstanding table is used as a tool to monitor outstanding items resolved at previous Council or Committee Meetings. The current Business Outstanding table for the Infrastructure Committee is presented for Councillors' information.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

THAT the Business Outstanding Table for the Infrastructure Committee be received.

Recommendation of the Infrastructure Committee, 18 April 2017**9.1.2 BLACKSPOT FUNDING PROGRAMME**

File No: 5252

Attachments:

1. AlmaSt_St StanleySt_Design
2. DenhamSt_CampbellSt_Design
3. DerbySt_EastSt_Design

Authorising Officer: Martin Crow - Manager Engineering Services
Peter Kofod - General Manager Regional Services

Author: Stuart Harvey - Coordinator Strategic Infrastructure

SUMMARY

The following is a report containing the procedures and rationale behind the Blackspot Program submissions made over the last few years. The intent of this document is to highlight the process followed and the treatments applied to Blackspots in the region. The report will also detail the projects submitted for the 2017-18 Blackspot Round.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

THAT Council receive this report on the Blackspot Funding process.

Recommendation of the Infrastructure Committee, 18 April 2017**9.1.3 ROCKHAMPTON HOSPITAL CAR PARK**

File No: 5252

Attachments:

1. North Street Option 1
2. North Street Option 2

Authorising Officer: Martin Crow - Manager Engineering Services
Peter Kofod - General Manager Regional Services

Author: Stuart Harvey - Coordinator Strategic Infrastructure

SUMMARY

Queensland Health has given financial approval for the design and construction a multi-storey parking facility at the Rockhampton Base Hospital. This report provides an update of Queensland Health's current proposal, since their last meeting with Councillors, for the Infrastructure Committee's information.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

THAT Council does not endorse either of the proposed options and that the Central Queensland Hospital and Health Service further consider the outcomes of the traffic impact assessment, and that the Hospital develops a proposal and undertake appropriate community consultation in accordance with Council's Community Consultation Policy.

9.2 COMMUNITY SERVICES COMMITTEE MEETING - 19 APRIL 2017

RECOMMENDATION

THAT the Minutes of the Community Services Committee meeting, held on 19 April 2017 as circulated, be received and that the recommendations contained within these minutes be adopted.

(Note: The complete minutes are contained in the separate Minutes document)

Recommendation of the Community Services Committee, 19 April 2017**9.2.1 COMMUNITIES AND FACILITIES MONTHLY OPERATIONAL REPORT****File No:** 1464**Attachments:** 1. **Monthly Operations Report - Communities and Facilities****Authorising Officer:** Michael Rowe - General Manager Community Services**Author:** Cheryl Haughton - Manager Communities and Facilities

SUMMARY

This report provides information on the activities of the Communities and Facilities section for March 2017.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

THAT the Monthly Operational Report on the activities of the Communities and Facilities section for March 2017 be received.

Recommendation of the Community Services Committee, 19 April 2017**9.2.2 ARTS AND HERITAGE MONTHLY OPERATIONS REPORT FOR MARCH 2017****File No:** 1464**Attachments:** 1. Arts and Heritage Monthly Operations Report
for March 2017**Authorising Officer:** Michael Rowe - General Manager Community Services**Author:** Peter Owens - Manager Arts and Heritage

SUMMARY

The report provides information on the programs and activities of the Arts and Heritage section for March 2017.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

THAT the Arts and Heritage Monthly Operations Report for March 2017 be received.

Recommendation of the Community Services Committee, 19 April 2017**9.2.3 LEASE TO ROCKHAMPTON CATTLE CLUB INC AT ROCKHAMPTON SHOWGROUNDS**

File No: 8763
Attachments: 1. Rockhampton Cattle Club Sketch Plan
Authorising Officer: Michael Rowe - General Manager Community Services
Author: Peter Owens - Manager Arts and Heritage

SUMMARY

A trustee permit between Council and the Rockhampton Cattle Club Inc. for a parcel of land and associated building, wholly contained within the Rockhampton Showgrounds, has now expired and a Council resolution is required to issue the club with a new trustee lease over the property.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

THAT Council Officers review the actions that were taken when Council assumed ownership and trusteeship of the Showgrounds and review the rationale for those actions.

Recommendation of the Community Services Committee, 19 April 2017**9.2.4 ROCKHAMPTON ART GALLERY PHILANTHROPY BOARD TERMS OF REFERENCE**

File No:	465
Attachments:	1. Rockhampton Art Gallery Philanthropy Board Terms of Reference
Authorising Officer:	Peter Owens - Manager Arts and Heritage Michael Rowe - General Manager Community Services
Author:	Bianca Acimovic - Gallery Director Peter Owens - Manager Arts and Heritage

SUMMARY

A Terms of Reference document for the Rockhampton Art Gallery Philanthropy Board is presented for Council's endorsement.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

THAT

1. Council endorse the Rockhampton Art Gallery Philanthropy Board Terms of Reference.
2. Council appoints those individuals to the membership of the Rockhampton Art Gallery Philanthropy Board as detailed in the report.

Recommendation of the Community Services Committee, 19 April 2017
9.2.5 COMMUNITY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

File No: 12535
Attachments: 1. CAP Assessment Round 3
Authorising Officer: Michael Rowe - General Manager Community Services
Author: Cheryl Haughton - Manager Communities and Facilities

SUMMARY

Twenty four applications for funding were received for the third round of the Community Assistance Program for the current financial year. The applications have been assessed and recommendations for funding are presented for Council consideration.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

THAT Council approves the allocation of funding from the Community Assistance Program for the following:

Applicant	Purpose of Grant/Sponsorship	Amount
AM Media Consultants T/A Special Children's Christmas Parties	2017 CQ Special Children's Christmas Party	\$2,000.00
Australian Barrel Horse Association	Updating Club Equipment	\$1,251.05
Black Dog Ball Inc	The Black Dog Ball 2017 (7 October 2017)	\$1,000.00
Capricorn Film Festival	Capfilmfest on the road	\$1,000.00
Capricornia Silver Band Inc	Roof restoration, insulation installation and repairs of accumulated water damage	\$10,000.0 0
CQ Convoy Inc	CQ Convoy	\$2,000.00
Glenmore Bulls AFL Club Inc	Lighting Upgrade – Stenlake Park	\$20,000.0 0
Gracemere Bowls Club Inc	Clubhouse Air Conditioning	\$5,000.00
Ridgeland's and District Sporting and Agricultural Inc.	Ridgeland's Show 2017	\$2,500.00
Rockhampton Bowls Club Inc	Air Conditioning of the RBC Upstairs Room and Lounge	\$5,580.00

Rockhampton Hockey Association Inc.	Queensland U/15 Boys Hockey State Championships	\$3,000.00
Rockhampton Seniors Citizen's Club	Vinyl	\$500.00
Rockhampton Tennis Association	Town and Country May Day Tennis Doubles Team Carnival	\$1,500.00
Rocky Barra Bounty (managed by Info Fish Australia)	2017 Rocky Barra Bounty	\$3,000.00
St Paul's Cathedral Parish	Memorial Window Restoration	\$10,000.00
TEDxRockhampton (CQ Forward Thinkers)	TEDxRockhampton 2017	\$500.00
There4U (for Headspace Rockhampton)	Community Organisation Support - (Annual Headspace Rockhampton Gala Ball)	\$1,000.00
Women That Fish Barra Classic (Suntag Australia Inc)	Women That Fish Barra Classic 2017	\$640.00
TOTAL		\$70,471.05

Victoria Park Gymnastics & Trampoline Club Inc.	Installation of Industrial Fan to Improve Ventilation	\$8,740.00
Victoria Park Gymnastics & Trampoline Club Inc.	Equipment Upgrade for State Championships	\$1,500.00
TOTAL		\$10,240.00

9.3 PARKS, RECREATION AND SPORT COMMITTEE MEETING - 19 APRIL 2017**RECOMMENDATION**

THAT the Minutes of the Parks, Recreation and Sport Committee meeting, held on 19 April 2017 as circulated, be received and that the recommendations contained within these minutes be adopted.

(Note: The complete minutes are contained in the separate Minutes document)

Recommendation of the Parks, Recreation and Sport Committee, 19 April 2017**9.3.1 BUSINESS OUTSTANDING TABLE FOR PARKS, RECREATION AND SPORT COMMITTEE**

File No: 10097
Attachments: 1. Business Outstanding Table
Authorising Officer: Evan Pardon - Chief Executive Officer
Author: Evan Pardon - Chief Executive Officer

SUMMARY

The Business Outstanding table is used as a tool to monitor outstanding items resolved at previous Council or Committee Meetings. The current Business Outstanding table for the Parks, Recreation and Sport Committee is presented for Councillors' information.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

THAT the Business Outstanding Table for the Parks, Recreation and Sport Committee be received.

Recommendation of the Parks, Recreation and Sport Committee, 19 April 2017**9.3.2 PARKS AND OPEN SPACE OPERATIONS REPORT - MARCH 2017**

File No: 1464
Attachments: 1. Parks and Open Space Operations Report -
March 2017
Authorising Officer: Michael Rowe - General Manager Community Services
Author: Margaret Barrett - Manager Parks

SUMMARY

This report provides information on the activities and services of Parks and Open Space Section for the month of March 2017.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

THAT the report on the activities and services of Parks and Open Space Section for March 2017 be received.

Recommendation of the Parks, Recreation and Sport Committee, 19 April 2017**9.3.3 SPRINGERS LAGOON GRACEMERE**

File No: 2051

Attachments:

1. Site Map
2. Site Assessment Photos

Authorising Officer: Margaret Barrett - Manager Parks
Michael Rowe - General Manager Community Services

Author: Christine Bell - Parks Planning and Land Management Officer

SUMMARY

In December 2016, Council requested that Springers Lagoon be included in the regular Parks maintenance program and that the condition and potential use of the Reserve be further investigated. This report provides an overview of the current situation and provides a range of potential options for ongoing management and maintenance of Springers Lagoon.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

THAT Council stabilises the area and enhances the site as a nature-based recreation area as outlined in option 3 of the report as the management and maintenance plan for Springers Lagoon, with consideration to be given to a road closure limiting access through the area.

Recommendation of the Parks, Recreation and Sport Committee, 19 April 2017**9.3.4 REVEGETATION PROJECTS****File No:** 2488**Attachments:**

1. Summary list of recommended sites and area
2. Moores Creek - Sites 1-7
3. Frenchmans Creek - Sites 1 - 23
4. Thozet Creek - Sites 1 - 3
5. Yeppen Lagoon sites

Authorising Officer: Margaret Barrett - Manager Parks
Michael Rowe - General Manager Community Services**Author:** Peter Cluff - Coordinator Parks Operations

SUMMARY

Council has requested a report identifying suitable Council maintained land for revegetation projects. This report addresses that request and provides information and recommendations on sites suitable for revegetation works

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

THAT Council approve the criteria for selection of sites and the recommended revegetation sites as outlined in the report.

Recommendation of the Parks, Recreation and Sport Committee, 19 April 2017**9.3.5 WORKS IN PARKS AND PUBLIC AREAS (INCLUDING "ADOPT A PARK")****File No: 11979****Attachments: 1. Application Form - DRAFT
2. Standard Conditions - DRAFT****Authorising Officer: Michael Rowe - General Manager Community Services****Author: Vincent Morrice - Coordinator Park and Visitor Services
Margaret Barrett - Manager Parks**

SUMMARY

Council is seeking to establish an open and transparent framework which will allow it to deal fairly and consistently with requests from individuals or organisations wishing to make contributions through activities on public land. This report discusses the issues and suggests an approach which might be used to address these requests.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

THAT Council:

1. Approve the introduction of the activities outlined in the report; and
2. Approve the use of the form and agreement as outlined subject to amendment of reporting period.

Recommendation of the Parks, Recreation and Sport Committee, 19 April 2017**9.3.6 FEEDING OF WILDLIFE: ROCKHAMPTON BOTANIC GARDENS**

File No: 11979
Attachments: 1. Information Signage
Authorising Officer: Margaret Barrett - Manager Parks
Michael Rowe - General Manager Community Services
Author: Vincent Morrice - Coordinator Park and Visitor Services

SUMMARY

This report considers the legislative framework and other information available regarding the feeding of wildlife at Rockhampton Botanic Gardens.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

THAT the report be received.

Recommendation of the Parks, Recreation and Sport Committee, 19 April 2017**9.3.7 REQUEST FOR EXTENSION OF LEASED AREA FOR ROCKHAMPTON TOUCH FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION, REANEY STREET**

File No:	3718
Attachments:	1. Request from Rockhampton Touch Football Association for an extension to its leased area
Authorising Officer:	Margaret Barrett - Manager Parks Michael Rowe - General Manager Community Services
Author:	Sophia Czarkowski - Sports and Education Supervisor
Previous Items:	9.5.3 - Freehold Lease and Trustee Lease renewals for Parks until 30 June 2018 - Parks, Recreation and Sport Committee - 22 Jun 2016 12.30 pm 11.4 - Fees associated with registration of leases, licence and permits for Parks - Ordinary Council - 27 Sep 2016 9.00 am

SUMMARY

Rockhampton Touch Football Association holds a Freehold Lease and Freehold Licence over Cyril Connell Fields at Reaney Street, The Common (Lot 2 RP613517). The Association is seeking an extension to its Freehold Lease area for the purposes of completing a building extension.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

THAT Council accede to Rockhampton Touch Football Association's request to increase its Freehold Leased area by approximately 10.3m² to cater for an extension to its building.

Recommendation of the Parks, Recreation and Sport Committee, 19 April 2017**9.3.8 REQUEST FOR EXTENSION TO LEASED AREA FOR ROCKHAMPTON AND DISTRICT MOTOCROSS CLUB INC, 370 SIX MILE ROAD****File No:** 7456**Attachments:**

1. Email from RAD Motocross re Request for extension to increase leased area
2. Map identifying current leased area, fenced area and proposed leased area for the Club
3. Report to Council - Request for permanent closure of Six Mile Reserve
4. Report to Council - Outcome of community consultation on Six Mile Reserve

Authorising Officer: Margaret Barrett - Manager Parks
Michael Rowe - General Manager Community Services**Author:** Sophia Czarkowski - Sports and Education Supervisor**Previous Items:** 9.5.3 - Freehold Lease and Trustee Lease renewals for Parks until 30 June 2018 - Parks, Recreation and Sport Committee - 22 Jun 2016 12.30 pm

SUMMARY

Rockhampton and District Motocross Club Inc hold an expired Trustee Lease over part of the Six Mile Reserve (Lot 139 LN2098) and is seeking an extension to its leased area.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

THAT Council agree to extend the Trustee Leased area to include the Rockhampton and District Motocross Club's entire fenced area to ensure it has tenure over the entire track to meet licencing requirements.

Recommendation of the Parks, Recreation and Sport Committee, 19 April 2017**9.3.9 REQUEST FROM ATHELSTANE TENNIS CLUB REGARDING RETENTION OF EXISTING TOILET BLOCK****File No: 5488****Attachments:**

1. Letter from Athelstane Tennis Club requesting to retain old amenities block
2. Map identifying location of amenities
3. Site layout indicating position of new toilet block
4. Photo identifying location of new toilet block
5. Photos of old amenities block
6. Copy of report to Parks and Recreation Committee - Request to amend lease boundaries - Athelstane Tennis Club and Rockhampton Mallet Sports Club

**Authorising Officer: Margaret Barrett - Manager Parks
Michael Rowe - General Manager Community Services****Author: Sophia Czarkowski - Sports and Education Supervisor**

SUMMARY

On 4 August 2015, the Parks and Recreation Committee considered a report to amend the Leased area of Athelstane Tennis Club Inc and Rockhampton Mallet Sports Club to accommodate a new toilet block to be built and maintained by Athelstane Tennis Club. Part of the condition of approval by the Committee was that Athelstane Tennis Club be responsible for the demolition of the existing amenities block and all associated permits. Athelstane Tennis Club has subsequently requested to retain the old amenities block.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

THAT Council accedes to the request from the Athelstane Tennis Club to retain the old amenities block, providing the Club agrees to incur survey and lease costs as outlined in the report.

Recommendation of the Parks, Recreation and Sport Committee, 19 April 2017**9.3.10 REQUEST FOR RENEWAL OF FOUR (4) TRUSTEE LEASES**

File No:	374
Attachments:	Nil
Authorising Officer:	Margaret Barrett - Manager Parks Michael Rowe - General Manager Community Services
Author:	Sophia Czarkowski - Sports and Education Supervisor
Previous Items:	9.5.3 - Freehold Lease and Trustee Lease renewals for Parks until 30 June 2018 - Parks, Recreation and Sport Committee - 22 Jun 2016 12.30 pm

SUMMARY

In accordance with Section 236(1)(c)(iii) of the Local Government Regulation 2012 (Qld) a Council resolution is sought for the renewal of the following Trustee Leases:

- *Lions Club of Rockhampton Mt Archer Inc;*
- *Gracemere Mens Shed Inc;*
- *The Rockhampton Bridge Club Inc; and*
- *Fitzroy Gracemere Rugby League Club Inc.*

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

THAT:

1. Pursuant to Section 236(1)(c)(iii) of the *Local Government Regulation 2012 (Qld)* Council approve the renewal of the Trustee Leases as identified in the report; and
2. Council authorises the Chief Executive Officer (Sports and Education Supervisor) to negotiate the terms and conditions of the agreements with the organisations listed in the report in preparation for execution by the delegated officer.

Recommendation of the Parks, Recreation and Sport Committee, 19 April 2017**9.3.11 REQUEST FOR WAIVING OF GENERAL ENTRY FEES FOR PUBLIC SWIMMING POOLS ON 27 MAY 2017 IN RESPONSE TO THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE 1967 REFERENDUM**

File No: 349
Attachments: 1. Email request to Mayor to waive entry fees
Authorising Officer: Margaret Barrett - Manager Parks
Michael Rowe - General Manager Community Services
Author: Sophia Czarkowski - Sports and Education Supervisor

SUMMARY

It has been requested that Council consider waiving all entry fees for its public swimming pools on 27 May 2017 in recognition of the 50th anniversary of the 1967 referendum.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

THAT Council waive the general entry fee to the 2nd World War Memorial Aquatic Centre on 27 May 2017 in recognition of the 50th anniversary of the 1967 Referendum.

10 COUNCILLOR/DELEGATE REPORTS

Nil

11 OFFICERS' REPORTS

11.1 SUMMARY BUDGET MANAGEMENT REPORT FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

File No:	8148
Attachments:	1. Income Statement- March 2017 2. Key Indicator Graphs- March 2017
Authorising Officer:	Ross Cheesman - Deputy Chief Executive Officer
Author:	Alicia Cutler - Manager Finance

SUMMARY

The Manager Finance presenting the Rockhampton Regional Council Summary Budget Management Report for the period ended 31 March 2017.

OFFICER'S RECOMMENDATION

THAT the Rockhampton Regional Council Summary Budget Management Report for the Period ended 31 March 2017 be 'received'.

COMMENTARY

The attached financial report and graphs have been compiled from information within Council's Finance One system. The reports presented are as follows:

1. Income Statement (Actuals and Budget for the period 1st July 2016 to 31 March 2017) - refer Attachment 1.
2. Key Indicators Graphs - refer Attachment 2.

Council should note in reading this report that normally after the completion of nine months of the financial year, operational results should be approximately 75% of budget. All percentages for both operating and capital budgets are measured against the September revised budget.

The following commentary is provided in relation to the Income Statement:

Total Operating Revenue is reported at 88% of revised budget. Key components of this result are:

- Net Rates and Utility Charges are at 95% of budget. This positive variance is due to the second levy of General Rates and Utility Charges for 2016/2017 being processed during January 2017.
- Fees and Charges are slightly behind revised budget at 70%. The two key areas that are below budget expectations are Waste and Recycling due to a reduction in activity of commercial tonnage and Pilbeam Theatre due to lower than expected ticket sales at the end of March.
- Private and Recoverable Works revenue is behind budget at 61%. This is offset by a reduction in related operational expenditure.
- Grants and Subsidies are slightly ahead of revised budget expectations at 71% due to receiving of a number of third quarter grant payments during March.
- Other income is at 74% of budget which is attributable to reduced royalties received at the Airport and reduced revenue at the Heritage Village.
- All other revenue items are in proximity to the revised budget

Total Operating Expenditure is at 76% of the revised budget with committals, or 71% of budget without committals. Key components of this result are:

- Employee costs are below budget at 71%. This is partly due to the circumstance that transactions for employee benefit accruals are only done comprehensively at financial year-end.
- Contractors and Consultants expenditure is ahead of budget at 94%. This is solely due to committed expenditure, as actual expenditure is 64% of budget.
- Materials and Plant is at 83% of budget. Similar to Contracts and Consultants, this result is heavily influenced by committals as actual expenditure is at 69% of budget.
- Asset Operational is at 81% of budget however when committals are excluded this area is on budget at 73%.
- Other Expenses is behind budget expectations at 56% mainly due to the ongoing rollout of the Community sponsorship program.
- All other expenses items are in proximity to the revised budget.

The following commentary is provided in relation to capital income and expenditure, as well as investments and loans:

Total Capital Income is at 91% of revised budget. Council received \$10M of grant funding during the month from the State and Federal governments. Works for Queensland grant of \$5.6M was received as well as Smart Technologies funding and reimbursement of restoration works for TC Marcia. The Works for Queensland grant wasn't budgeted in September resulting in the favourable variance at this point. This will be address as part of an upcoming revised budget.

Total Capital Expenditure is at 122% of the revised budget with committals. Capital expenditure excluding committals is currently sitting at 71% of the September Revised Budget. During March \$10.2M was spent on capital projects which is above the average monthly spend for 2016/2017. It is anticipated that capital expenditure will continue this momentum as the capital program continues over the remaining months in this financial year.

Total Investments are approximately \$119.6M as at 31 March 2017.

Total Loans are \$140.7M as at 31 March 2017 after the third quarterly loan repayment was made during March 2017.

CONCLUSION

Total operational revenue is ahead of budget at 88% mostly due to the second levy of General Rates and Utility Charges for the year. Operational Expenditure is in line with budget at 76% when committed expenditure is included.

Capital Revenue is at 91% of revised budget due to the receipt of Works for Queensland grant. Capital Expenditure excluding committals is currently sitting at 71% of the September Revised Budget and is anticipated to continue strong performance to budget.

**SUMMARY BUDGET MANAGEMENT
REPORT FOR THE PERIOD ENDED
31 MARCH 2017**

Income Statement- March 2017

Meeting Date: 26 April 2017

Attachment No: 1



**Income Statement
For Period July 2016 to March 2016
75% of Year Gone**

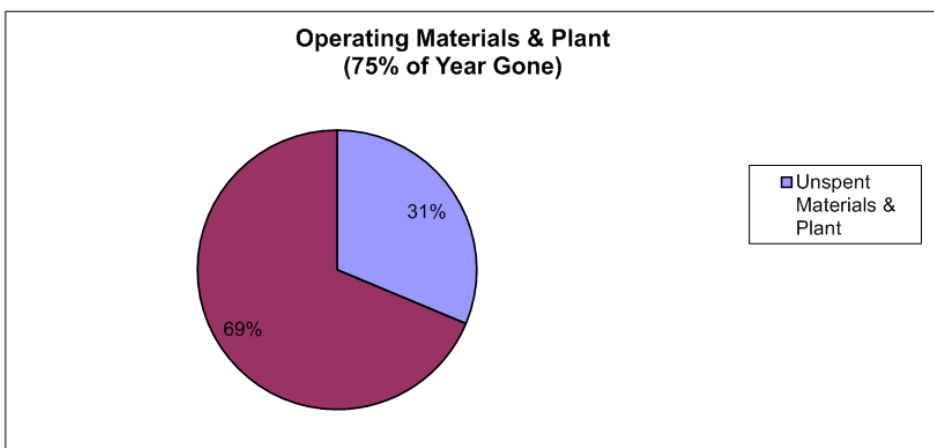
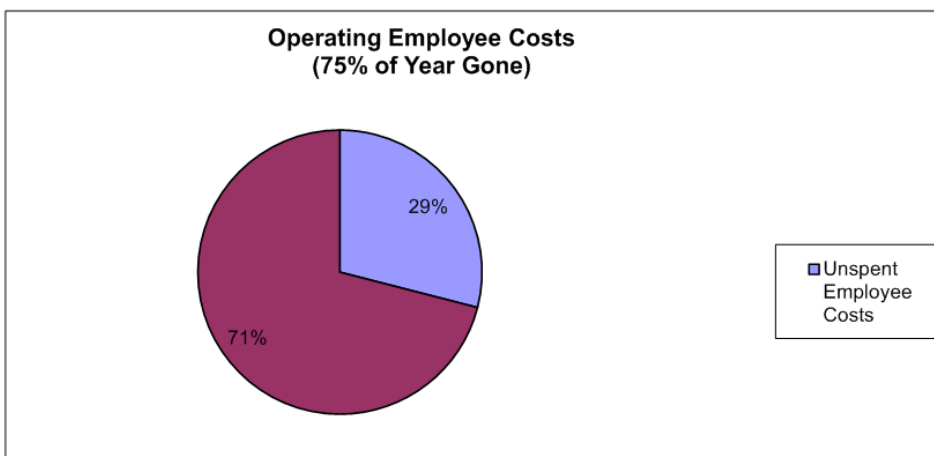
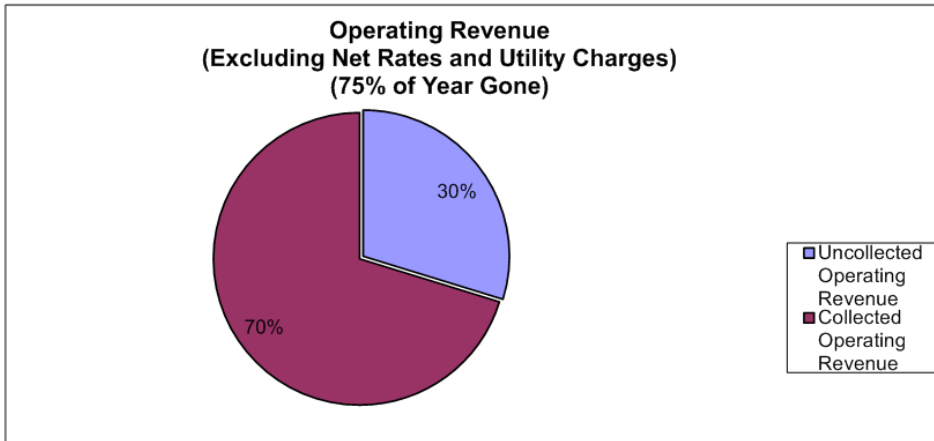
	Adopted Budget	Revised Budget	YTD Actual	Commitments	YTD Actuals (inc commitments)	% of Revised Budget
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
OPERATING						
Revenues						
Net rates and utility charges	(133,058,706)	(132,915,844)	(126,078,862)	0	(126,078,862)	95%
Fees and Charges	(25,644,218)	(24,245,341)	(17,006,243)	2,455	(17,003,788)	70%
Private and recoverable works	(6,387,977)	(6,101,325)	(3,718,390)	0	(3,718,390)	61%
Rent/Lease Revenue	(3,050,752)	(3,018,652)	(2,282,311)	0	(2,282,311)	76%
Grants Subsidies & Contributions	(10,559,423)	(12,873,562)	(9,199,756)	0	(9,199,756)	71%
Interest revenue	(3,018,000)	(3,018,000)	(2,245,239)	0	(2,245,239)	74%
Other Income	(4,797,801)	(4,409,650)	(3,247,113)	1,125	(3,245,988)	74%
Total Revenues	(186,516,876)	(186,582,374)	(163,777,914)	3,579	(163,774,335)	88%
Expenses						
Employee Costs	76,845,985	73,633,384	52,277,118	207,803	52,484,920	71%
Contractors & Consultants	17,324,546	16,407,638	10,543,574	4,815,698	15,359,272	94%
Materials & Plant	10,700,883	10,343,311	7,105,421	1,497,902	8,603,323	83%
Asset Operational	18,663,845	18,283,420	13,363,080	1,465,070	14,828,150	81%
Administrative Expenses	12,435,624	12,855,088	8,001,745	1,775,235	9,776,980	76%
Depreciation	47,164,385	51,329,011	38,496,958	0	38,496,958	75%
Finance costs	8,684,407	8,684,407	6,519,162	0	6,519,162	75%
Other Expenses	1,381,963	1,415,783	804,615	(8,812)	795,804	56%
Total Expenses	193,201,637	192,952,042	137,111,673	9,752,896	146,864,568	76%
Transfer / Overhead Allocation						
Transfer/Overhead Allocation	(7,734,627)	(7,353,918)	(6,814,143)	4,059	(6,810,084)	93%
Total Transfer / Overhead Allocation	(7,734,627)	(7,353,918)	(6,814,143)	4,059	(6,810,084)	93%
TOTAL OPERATING POSITION (SURPLUS)/DEFICIT	(1,049,867)	(984,251)	(33,480,384)	9,760,534	(23,719,850)	2410%
CAPITAL						
Total Developers Contributions Received	(3,925,700)	(1,446,024)	(1,328,177)	0	(1,328,177)	92%
Total Capital Grants and Subsidies Received	(30,026,786)	(35,458,956)	(32,148,997)	0	(32,148,997)	91%
Total Proceeds from Sale of Assets	0	(6,818)	(6,818)	0	(6,818)	100%
Total Capital Income	(33,952,486)	(36,911,797)	(33,483,993)	0	(33,483,993)	91%
Total Capital Expenditure	88,730,329	97,119,595	69,452,246	49,406,064	118,858,310	122%
Net Capital Position	54,777,843	60,207,798	35,968,253	49,406,064	85,374,317	142%
TOTAL INVESTMENTS			119,634,897			
TOTAL BORROWINGS			140,747,301			

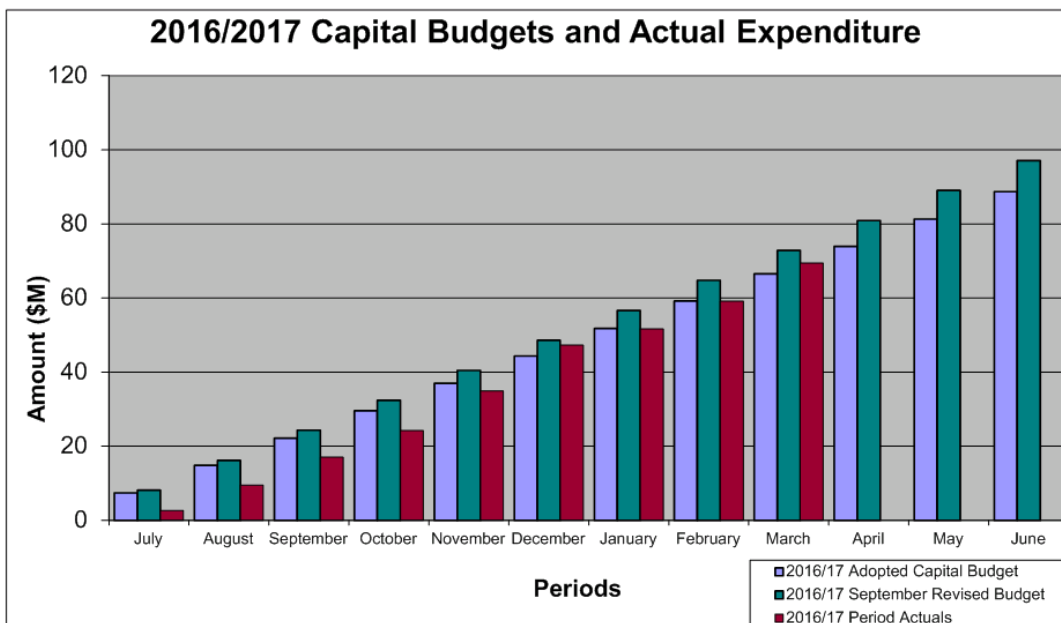
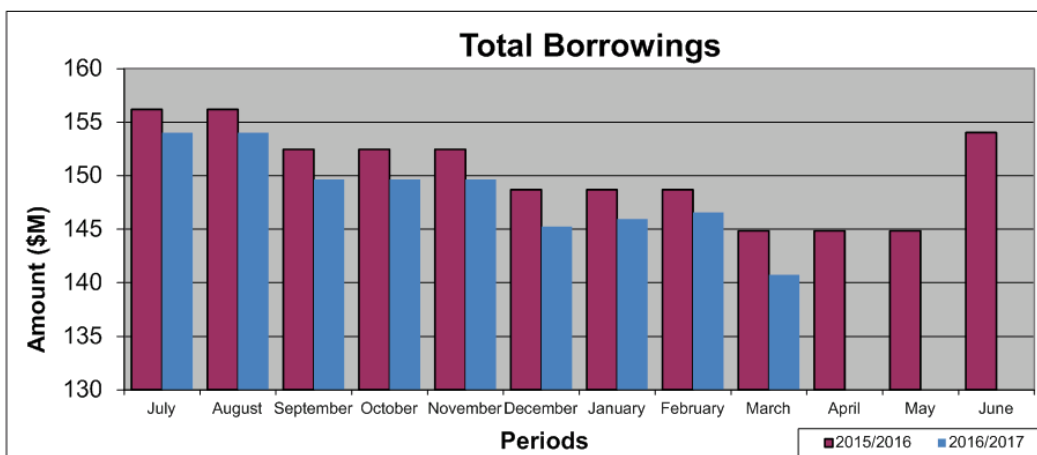
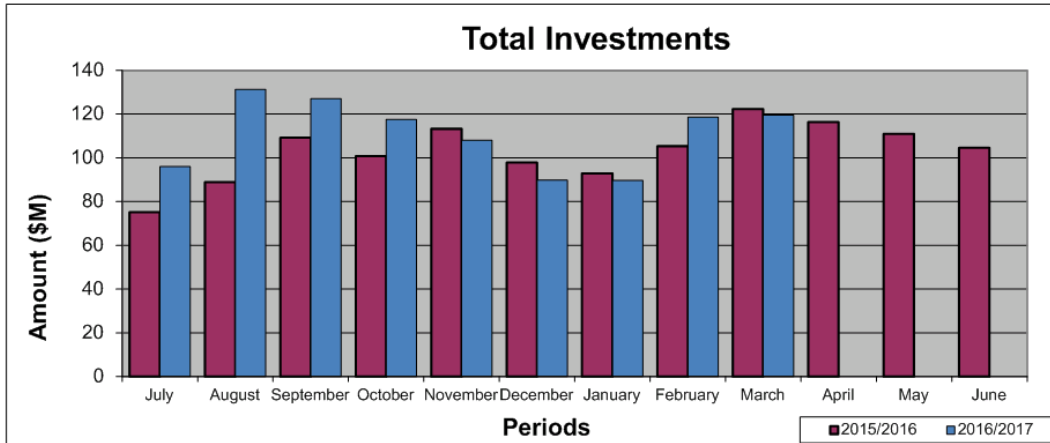
SUMMARY BUDGET MANAGEMENT REPORT FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

Key Indicator Graphs- March 2017

Meeting Date: 26 April 2017

Attachment No: 2





**11.2 CORPORATE SERVICES DEPARTMENT - MONTHLY OPERATIONAL REPORT
MARCH 2017**

File No: 1392

Attachments:

1. Workforce & Strategy Monthly Report March 2017
2. CTS Monthly Report March 2017
3. Finance Monthly Report March 2017

Authorising Officer: Evan Pardon - Chief Executive Officer

Author: Ross Cheesman - Deputy Chief Executive Officer

SUMMARY

The monthly operations report for the Corporate Services department as at 31 March 2017 is presented for Councillor's information.

OFFICER'S RECOMMENDATION

THAT the Corporate Services Departmental Operations Report as at 31 March 2017 be "received".

COMMENTARY

It is recommended that the monthly operations report for Corporate Services department as at 31 March 2017 be received.

**CORPORATE SERVICES
DEPARTMENT - MONTHLY
OPERATIONAL REPORT MARCH 2017**

**Workforce & Strategy Monthly Report
March 2017**

Meeting Date: 26 April 2017

Attachment No: 1

MONTHLY OPERATIONS REPORT
WORKFORCE AND STRATEGY SECTION
Period Ended 31 March 2017

VARIATIONS, ISSUES AND INNOVATIONS

Local Government Workcare (LGW) Contributions

LGW have advised that the contribution rate for period 1 July 2017 to 30 June 2018 for **Rockhampton Regional Council** will be 1.292%. This is the first time that the contribution rate for Council has been lower than the scheme rate which has been reduced from 1.35% to 1.3%.

The major factors influencing contribution rates are common law claims, time lost claims and the average duration of those claims.

Management's commitment and success in working with our employees who have experienced a lost time injury to get them back in the workplace on suitable duties has been reflected by this reduced contribution rate.

LINKAGES TO OPERATIONAL PLAN

1. COMPLIANCE WITH CUSTOMER SERVICE REQUESTS

The response times for completing the predominant customer requests in the reporting period for Workforce and Strategy are as below:

	Balance B/F	Completed in Current Mth	Current Month NEW Requests		TOTAL INCOMPLETE REQUESTS BALANCE	Under Long Term Investigation	Completion Standard (days)	Avg Completion Time (days) Current Mth	Avg Completion Time (days) 6 Months	Avg Completion Time (days) 12 Months	Avg Duration (days) 12 Months (complete and incomplete)	Avg Completion Time (days) Q3
			Received	Completed								
Administrative Action Complaints	0	0	0	0	0	0	36	● 0.00	● 0.00	● 0.00	0.00	● 0.00
W&S - Complaints Management Process (NOT CSO USE)	2	2	6	5	1	0	30	● 2.80	● 8.70	● 9.53	6.73	● 6.11

COMMENTS

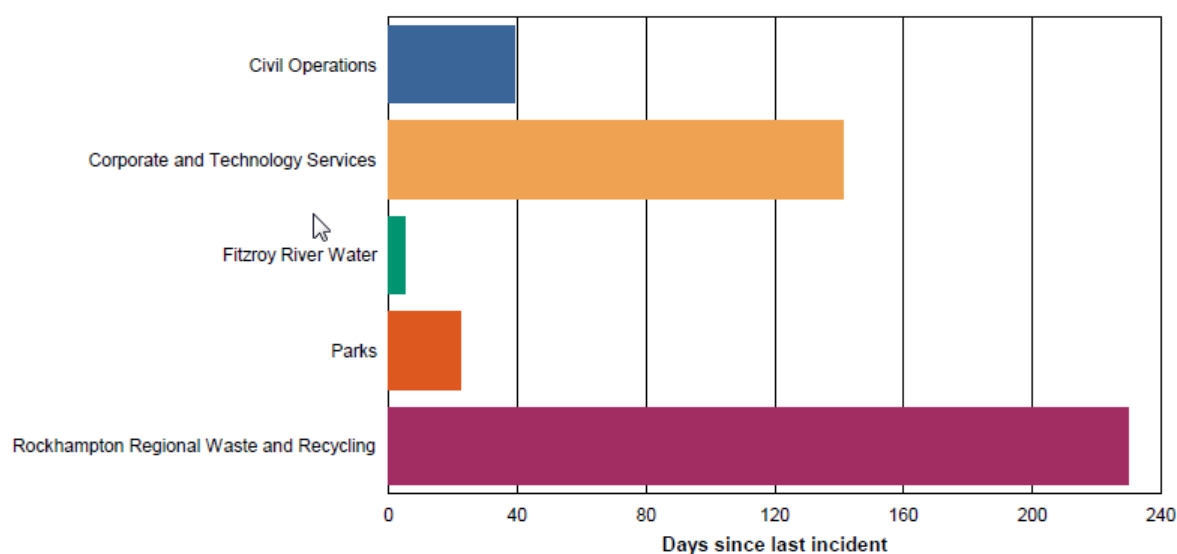
Matters are being addressed within the set timeframes.

2. COMPLIANCE WITH STATUTORY AND REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS INCLUDING SAFETY, RISK AND OTHER LEGISLATIVE MATTERS

Safety Statistics

The following graphs show the number of lost time injury free days since the last workplace incident by section. These results reflect our employee's commitment to safety and recognise the organisations effort in the implementation of safe work practices.

Lost time injury free days (sections identified as High Risk)



The safety statistics for Workforce & Strategy in the reporting period are:

	Jan 2017	Feb 2017	Mar 2017
Number of Lost Time Injuries	0	0	0
Number of Days Lost Due to Injury	0	0	0
Total Number of Incidents Reported	0	0	2
Total Number of Incomplete Hazard Inspections	0		

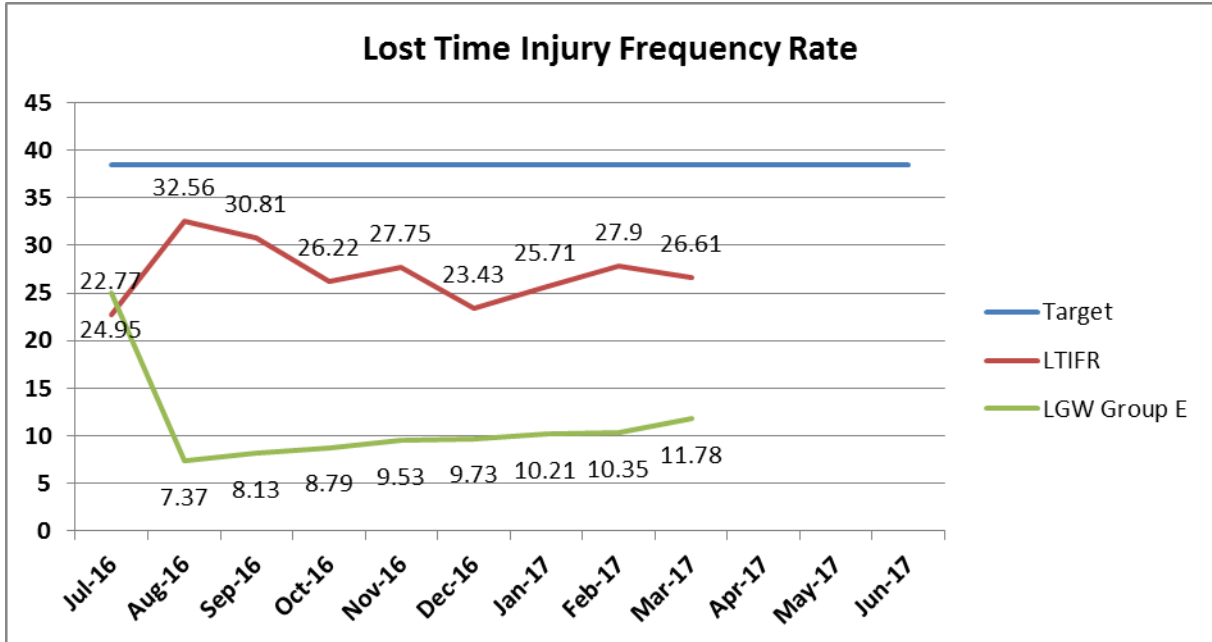
The safety statistics for All of Council in the reporting period are:

	Jan 2017	Feb 2017	Mar 2017	Total 16/17 YTD
Number of Lost Time Injuries	4	5	2	28
Number of Days Lost Due to Injury	57	84	70	575
Total Number of Injuries Reported	15	24	23	180
Total number of Incomplete Hazard Inspections	9			

Incomplete hazard inspections have been reported to the appropriate operational areas for action.

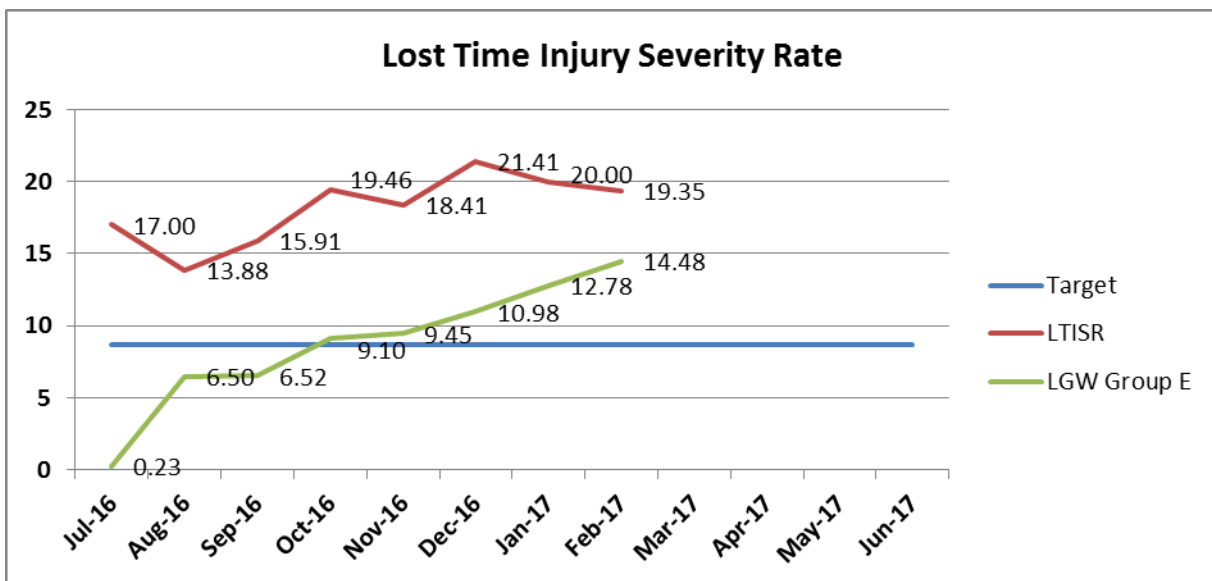
Lost Time Injury Frequency Rate

Lost Time Injury Frequency Rate figures represent the average number of lost time injuries incurred per 1,000,000 employee hours worked (No of LTI's x 1,000,000 / actual employee hours). At this stage Council is tracking below targets based on 15/16 LTIFR, however are significantly higher than LGW Group E which are similar sized Councils.



Lost Time Injury Severity Rate

Lost Time Injury Severity Rate figures represent the average number of lost time days per lost time injury (No of lost time days / no of lost time injuries). Council is tracking considerably higher than our target and the LGW Group E statistics. This is due to some significant injuries that have resulted in long term absences from the workplace.



Risk Management Summary

Example from Section Risk Register (excludes risks accepted/ALARP):

Potential Risk	Current Risk Rating	Future Control & Risk Treatment Plans	Due Date	% Comp	Comments
Corporate Risks					
A legislatively compliant SafePlan is not implemented, monitored and reviewed effectively, for the whole of council, its workers and contractors, to achieve the acceptable compliance level with annual WH&S audits resulting in: increased worker injuries, legislative breaches/legal action, reputational damage, reduced service levels, increased costs and non-compliance with a key council objective.	Low	Ongoing annual audits will be conducted. Work has commenced to rectify the actions from the 2016 Safety Audit. Rectifications resulting from the Workplace Health & Safety system audit will be addressed and assessed in the annual internal audit of the Workplace Health & Safety systems.	Due dates included into RAP and updates will be provided to mgmt.	95%	Actions identified in the 2016 Safety Audit have been included into an Audit Rectification Action Plan. Work has commenced to action RAP items.

Legislative Compliance & Standards

Legislative Compliance Matter	Due Date	% Completed	Comments
Quarterly written assessment of progress towards implementing the 2016/17 annual operational plan	23 May 2017 – Council Agenda	0%	The third quarter review of the 2016/17 Operational Plan will be presented at the Ordinary Council meeting on 23 May 2017.
Report on the results of the implementation of the annual operational plan	August 2017	0%	The 2016/17 report will be combined with the Quarter 4 assessment will be presented at the Ordinary Council meeting in August 2017.
Update of Workplace Health & Safety documents to meet the new legislative requirements	2017	95%	Documents continue to be updated so that Council remains compliant.
Report breaches of the Workplace Health & Safety Act and Regulation as necessary to the division within specified legislative timeframes	As soon as practicable	100%	Council has been compliant in this regard for the current reporting period.
Workplace Health and Safety Audit	2017 (date to be)	100%	RAP has been developed for

Legislative Compliance Matter	Due Date	% Completed	Comments
	advised)		implementation.
Rectification Action Plan (2016 Audit)	Due dates identified in RAP	95%	RAP developed for implementation. Work commenced to action RAP items.
WHS Infringement Notices issued to Council are remedied within required timeframes	As per notice	100%	Nil.

3. ACHIEVEMENT OF CAPITAL PROJECTS WITHIN ADOPTED BUDGET AND APPROVED TIMEFRAME

No capital projects are relevant to the Workforce and Strategy Section.

4. ACHIEVEMENT OF OPERATIONAL PROJECTS WITHIN ADOPTED BUDGET AND APPROVED TIMEFRAME

As at period ended March 2017 – 75% of year elapsed.

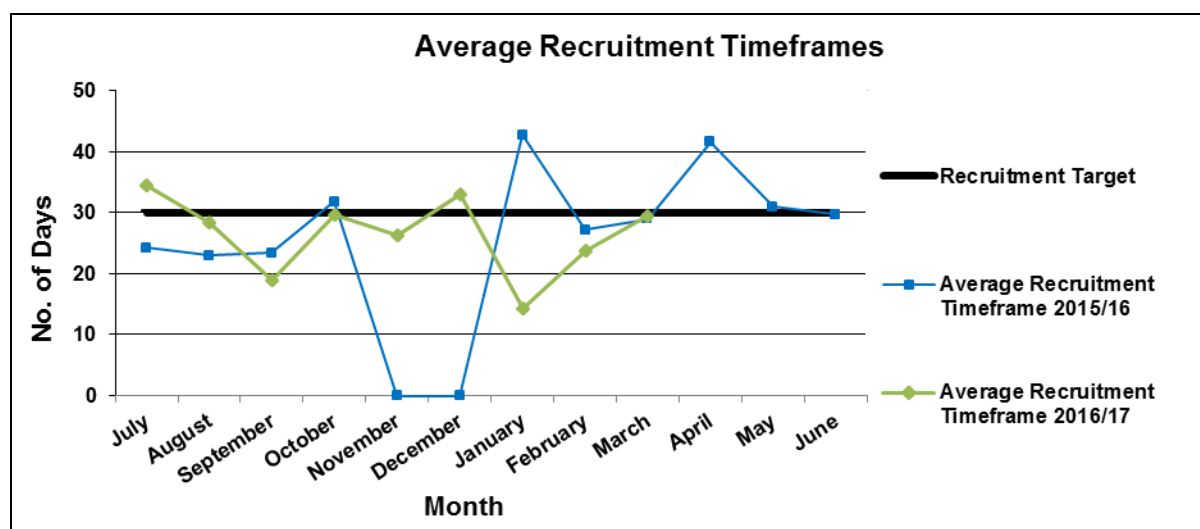
Project	Explanation
Industrial Relations Project	Significant statutory changes have transpired over the last month, the new <i>Industrial Relations Act 2016</i> was proclaimed on 1 March 2017 and the new <i>Local Government Industry Award – State 2017</i> was released on 14 March 2017. These changes have resulted in the need for a comprehensive review and analysis of the Act and current industrial instruments to identify the associated impacts for Council and staff. Applicable policies and procedures are being revised, as a priority to ensure legislative compliance.
WHS Data Management System	The claims module is undergoing some final configuration in the liability section to suit operational needs. The latest version of the Riskware software was tested and found to have bugs in the system. Officers are working with the company to fix the problem.
Service Level Review Project (SLR)	A report is being prepared by the General Manager Community Services on the schedules, costs and resources for Parks Tree Maintenance to be presented to Council. No further action will be taken on this project until that report has been presented.
Aurion Project	Update to Aurion 11.23 was implemented on 6 April, which now allows work to commence on the implementation of Aurion Web Recruitment later in the year.
Strategic Framework Project	The 2017 – 2022 Corporate Plan is approaching finalisation. The development phase of the 2017/18 Operational Plan is well underway with Departmental workshops occurring with relevant stakeholders.

5. DELIVERY OF SERVICES AND ACTIVITIES IN ACCORDANCE WITH COUNCIL'S ADOPTED SERVICE LEVELS

Service Delivery Standard	Target	Current Month's Performance
Recruitment positions finalised within 30 working days (10 positions recruited during reporting period)	100%	57%
Policies reviewed within 10 working days	100%	100%
Acknowledge job applications within 2 working days of the advertising close date. (as per policy/procedure)	100%	100%
Employee pays processed and paid within 3 working days after the period end date	100%	100%
Payroll accuracy	100%	99.84%
Hazard Inspections completed as per the adopted Matrix	100%	69%

Recruitment Timeframes

Of the 28 positions recruited in the reporting period, 12 were not finalised within the 30 day timeframe. This delay was due to a delay in panel members undertaking shortlisting and pre-employment screening processes, however on average recruitment has met the target for this period.



Establishment

FTE Positions	Period	Workforce & Strategy	Council
Starting Point	1 January 2014	30.05	838.9
Same Time Previous Year	March 2016	37.00	873.49
July 2016	31 July 2016	36	882.07
Previous Month	28 February 2017	34	900.17
Current Month	31 March 2017	34	899.12

FTE Positions is the total full time equivalent positions approved and recorded in Aurion excluding casual positions and including approved vacancies.

FTE positions include 51.74 supplementary positions which have been created for a number of reasons including: short term projects, co-op students and funded positions. All of these positions have an end date and will reduce the FTE once the tenure has been completed.

The FTE positions also include the following apprentices and trainees across Council:

Apprentices	Trainees
13	18

Changes to Workforce & Strategy Establishment

There are no changes to report.

Changes to Council Establishment

The following changes have resulted in a decrease of one (1) to the Establishment:

- One Supervisor Support Services position abolished as part of the Planning and Regulatory Services restructure.
- Two temporary full time Gardener positions were abolished.
- One temporary full time Assets Officer position created to assist with backlog of as-constructed asset information into Council's corporate systems.
- One temporary full time Project Community Engagement Officer created to assist with Works for Queensland projects however, has since been withdrawn from recruitment to be abolished next month.

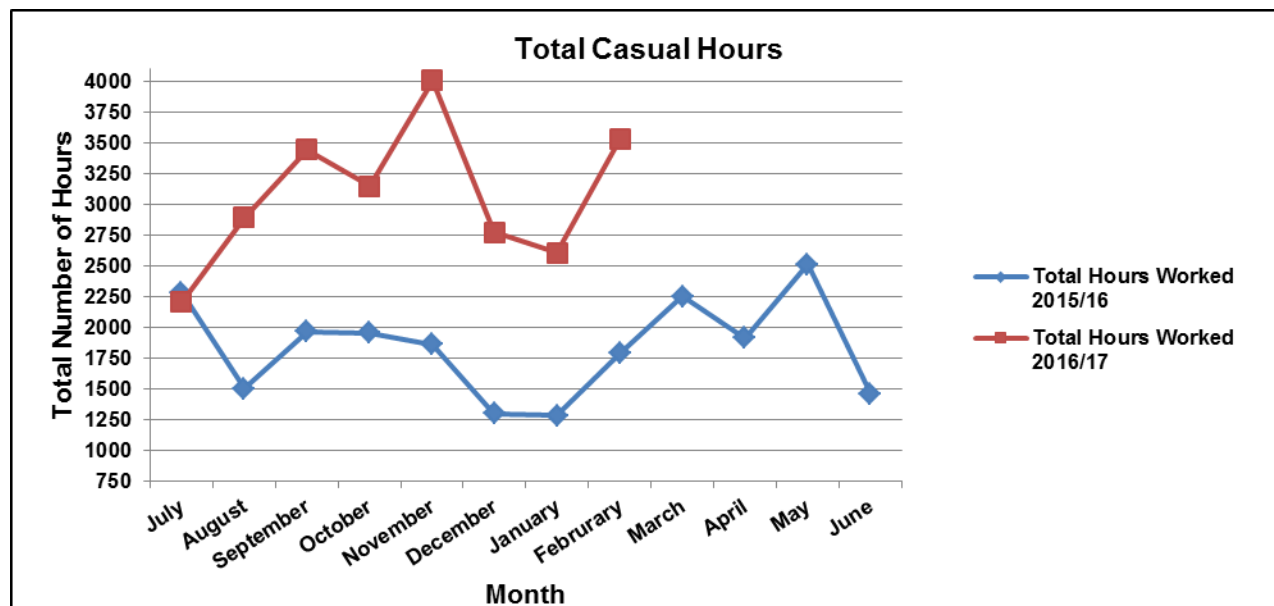
FTE Positions Internal / External Split

The percentage split for approved full time equivalent positions excluding casual positions and including approved vacancies currently sits at 58% (526.38) internal and 42% (372.74) external.

	Feb 14	Feb 17	Mar 17
External	371.91	374.74	372.74
Internal	465.68	525.43	526.38
TOTAL	837.44	900.17	899.12

Casual Hours – February 2017 (reported one month in arrears)

All casual hours worked will now be reported one month in arrears so that actual hours worked can be accurately reported. There are currently a total of 69 casuals actively employed by Council of which 65 were engaged during the reporting period. The engaged casual employees collectively have worked the total number of 3531.32 hours during the month of February 2017.



Casual Hours by Section – February 2017 (reported one month in arrears)

The following list shows the total number of hours worked by casual employees by Section and Unit in the reporting period as provided by the responsible operational area. A significant increase in casual hours is a result of the development of casual pools for labourers and gardeners. This initiative has been implemented to provide access to trained resources during periods of staff shortages or high work demands as well as reduce the use of external labour hire.

Section	Unit	Commentary	No. of hours	Percentage of cost recovery
Arts and Heritage	Art Gallery	Casual staff are being used to back fill vacant curator position and to ensure the delivery of ongoing programs including the LEGO Towers of Tomorrow exhibition.	1174.5	0%
Arts and Heritage	Heritage Services	Casual staff are used in Food and Beverage roles for catered function- all wages costs are fully recovered	26.25	100%
Arts and Heritage	Major Venues	Casual staff used by hirers, wages costs in box office and production departments are fully recovered. Casual cleaner used to back fill annual leave absences. Across this period casual staff are used for annual maintenance program and to back fill a vacant position. Casual staff also called to attend compulsory training.	678.5	33.3%

Section	Unit	Commentary	No. of hours	Percentage of cost recovery
Communities and Facilities	City Child Care Centre	Used to cover leave and RDOs and for exam supervision	263.25	
Communities and Facilities	Client Services	Used to cover leave and RDOs, and Saturday cleaning of the Regional Library	254.5	
Communities and Facilities	Facilities	To backfill employees on leave and to cover whilst employees attended training	171.85	
Parks	Parks and Visitor Services	To backfill employees on leave and to cover whilst employees attended training	403.17	
Parks	Parks Operations	To backfill employees on long term leave, and to backfill whilst vacancies are being recruited	65.25	
Workforce and Strategy		To backfill during a period of recruitment and staff absences	44	
Regional Development and Aviation	Regional Promotions	Assisting with content writing required for Council's website and relating to major Council projects occurring across the region	29	
Office of the CEO	Governance Support	To cover for staff vacancy and provide assistance with Citizenship ceremony and Council meetings	48.25	
Civil Operations	Urban & Rural Operations	Utilised to cover absences and to assist with additional projects which are required to be completed	753.85	
Civil Operations	FRW	Utilised to cover unexpected absences	323.7	
TOTAL			3531.32	

The above casual hours for February 2017 by employment type includes the following HERO hours.

Section	Unit	No. of Hours
Communities and Facilities	Facilities	130.5
Workforce and Strategy		44
Regional Services	Support Services	145
Office of the CEO	Governance Support	48.25
TOTAL		367.75

It should be noted that labour hire is also utilised in addition to casual labour in some areas of the organisation to support staff shortages and special project requirements or events and also to avoid increasing the FTE.

Volunteer Hours by Section – March 2017

The following list shows the total number of hours worked by volunteers by Section and Unit in the reporting period as provided by the responsible operational area.

Section	Unit	No. of Hours
Arts & Heritage	Art Gallery	576.5
Arts & Heritage	Heritage Village	3439
Arts & Heritage	Pilbeam Theatre	205.50
Communities & Facilities	Libraries	274
Parks	Rockhampton Zoo	255
TOTAL		4750

Work Experience Placements – March 2017

Work Experience Applications Received During the Month of March 2017		3
Placement Type	Section	Placed
Library	Library services	Yes
Library	Library services	Yes
Health and Safety	Workforce and Strategy	Yes
Work Experience Placements Occurring During the Month of March 2017		0
Placement Type	Section	Dates
N/A		

FINANCIAL MATTERS

Financial performance as expected for reporting period.

End of Month Job Costing Ledger - (Operating Only) - CORPORATE SERVICES
As At End Of March

Report Run: 06-Apr-2017 13:52:11 Excludes Nat Accts: 2802,2914,2917,2924

	Adopted Budget \$	Revised Budget \$	EOM Commitments \$	YTD Actual \$	Commit + Actual \$	Variance %	On target 75% of Year Gone
CORPORATE SERVICES							
WORKFORCE & STRATEGY							
<u>Human Resources and Payroll</u>							
Revenues	0	(27,490)	0	(38,504)	(38,504)	140% ✓	
Expenses	1,610,882	1,577,059	39,669	1,202,468	1,242,138	79% ✗	
Transfer / Overhead Allocation	21,000	21,000	0	9,728	9,728	46% ✓	
Total Unit: Human Resources and Payroll	1,631,882	1,570,569	39,669	1,173,692	1,213,361	77% ✗	
<u>Safety & Training</u>							
Revenues	(74,250)	(74,250)	0	(184,253)	(184,253)	248% ✓	
Expenses	1,315,785	1,283,937	86,606	858,720	945,327	74% ✓	
Transfer / Overhead Allocation	55,000	55,000	0	25,187	25,187	46% ✓	
Total Unit: Safety & Training	1,296,535	1,264,687	86,606	699,655	786,261	62% ✓	
<u>Corporate Improvement & Strategy</u>							
Expenses	585,369	512,277	4,000	254,981	258,981	51% ✓	
Transfer / Overhead Allocation	0	0	0	592	592	0% ✗	
Total Unit: Corporate Improvement & Strategy	585,369	512,277	4,000	255,573	259,573	51% ✓	
<u>Workforce & Strategy Management</u>							
Expenses	353,837	444,754	17,504	283,747	301,251	68% ✓	
Transfer / Overhead Allocation	0	0	0	528	528	0% ✗	
Total Unit: Workforce & Strategy Management	353,837	444,754	17,504	284,275	301,779	68% ✓	
<u>Investigations and Industrial Relations</u>							
Expenses	353,972	341,726	153	204,481	204,634	60% ✓	
Transfer / Overhead Allocation	0	0	0	98	98	0% ✗	
Total Unit: Investigations and Industrial Relations	353,972	341,726	153	204,579	204,732	60% ✓	
Total Section: WORKFORCE & STRATEGY	4,221,594	4,134,014	147,932	2,617,773	2,765,705	67% ✓	
Total Department: CORPORATE SERVICES	4,221,594	4,134,014	147,932	2,617,773	2,765,705	67% ✓	
Grand Total:	4,221,594	4,134,014	147,932	2,617,773	2,765,705	67% ✓	

**CORPORATE SERVICES DEPARTMENT -
MONTHLY OPERATIONAL REPORT
MARCH 2017**

CTS Monthly Report March 2017

Meeting Date: 26 April 2017

Attachment No: 2

MONTHLY OPERATIONS REPORT
CORPORATE & TECHNOLOGY SECTION
Period Ended March 2017

VARIATIONS, ISSUES AND INNOVATIONS

Section Update

RTI / IP Application Status

One new application was received under the Right to Information Act/Information Privacy Act this month. Three applications were completed during the month, leaving two outstanding.

No requests for documents were released administratively, and no external reviews were received, leaving three outstanding.

All current applications are progressing in accordance with legislative timeframes.

Smart Regional Centre

Myriad 2017 – 29 to 30 March

The Smart Hub Business Manager, Elize Hattin, acted as the Myriad concierge for the Fitzroy region (CQ ROC) pulling together 10 startup businesses from Rockhampton (8), Livingstone (1) and Central Highlands (1) to attend the Myriad Festival in Brisbane. Myriad is promoted as a unique opportunity for startups, at all levels of maturity, to connect with the best, while showcasing their company to a truly global audience.

Notwithstanding the challenging weather throughout this period, the Fitzroy startups reported it was a very worthwhile event, with all participants gaining valuable knowledge and experience to apply directly to their chosen venture.

1. COMPLIANCE WITH CUSTOMER SERVICE REQUESTS

The response times for completing the predominant customer requests in the reporting period for March 2017 are as below:

	Balance B/F	Completed in Current Mth	Current Month NEW Request		TOTAL INCOMPLETE REQUESTS BALANCE	Under Long Term Investigation	Completion Standard (days)	Avg Completion Time (days) Current Mth	Avg Completion Time (days) 6 Months	Avg Completion Time (days) 12 Months	Avg Duration (days) 12 Months (complete and incomplete)	Avg Completion Time (days) Q3
			Received	Completed								
Accounts Payable Enquiry	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	●0.00	●1.00	●1.20	0.75	●1.00
Bookings Enquiry	0	0	2	2	0	0	5	●0.00	●2.00	●1.40	0.89	●0.00
Insurance: Mower / Slasher / Whipper / Snipper	0	0	2	1	0	0	90	●7.00	●9.00	●10.93	11.14	●4.00
Insurance: Personal Accident / Injury	7	7	1	1	0	0	120	●1.00	●36.00	●46.59	48.00	●9.50
Insurance: Public Liability / Property Damage Public Property	7	6	6	3	2	0	90	●3.00	●7.69	●11.13	15.73	●7.18
Leased Premises - General Enquiry	0	0	2	0	0	0	5	●1.50	●1.00	●1.29	1.29	●1.33
Rates Searches	14	14	125	104	15	0	4	●1.49	●1.62	●1.49	1.44	●1.92

2. COMPLIANCE WITH STATUTORY AND REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS INCLUDING SAFETY, RISK AND OTHER LEGISLATIVE MATTERS

Safety Statistics

The safety statistics for the reporting period are:

	Third Quarter		
	January	February	March
Number of Lost Time Injuries	1	0	0
Number of Days Lost Due to Injury	12	18	11
Total Number of Incidents Reported	3	0	5
Number of Incomplete Hazard Inspections	0	0	0

Risk Management Summary

Section Risk Register (excludes risks accepted/ALARP)

Potential Risk	Current Risk Rating	Future Control & Risk Treatment Plans	Due Date	% Completed	Comments
Corporate Recordkeeping software (ECM) doesn't meet strategic records management requirements in relation to systematic electronic records archival and disposal resulting in failure to dispose/archive eRecords.	High	The Records Archiving, Retention and Disposal (RARRD) project commenced in 2012 to develop a corporate solution to cover eRecords (including more effective hardcopy disposal recording).	TBA1	90%	Hardcopy records retention and disposal processes documented and implemented. ECM 4.03 Live, new File Plan (90% complete).
Operational degradation or failure of Council's Two-way radio communications system resulting in failed regional communications for daily operations and emergency disaster management.	High	Commence planning and implement a replacement RRC regional two-way radio communications system. Two stage plan- 1. Replace the Rockhampton City Two-way system. 2. Integrated regional solution taking in the Gracemere infrastructure.	(1) Jun 16 (2) Jun 17	100% 65%	Contract awarded to a local company – Beaney's Communications Stage 1 completed. Stage 2 delayed for land tenure issues with Mt Pinnacle communications tower.

Legislative Compliance & Standards

Legislative Compliance Matter	Due Date	% Completed	Comments
A local government must review its procurement policy annually.	30/06/17		

3. ACHIEVEMENT OF CAPITAL PROJECTS WITHIN ADOPTED BUDGET AND APPROVED TIMEFRAME

Project	Start Date	Expected Completion Date	Status	Budget Estimate	YTD actual (incl committals)
CAPITAL WORKS PROGRAM					
FLEET (CP440)					
Fleet Asset Renewal Program	1/07/2015	30/06/2016	Ongoing	\$4,806,200	\$7,793,963
Comment: Carry over committals included in the actual YTD.					
INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (CP230)					
IT Asset Renewal & Upgrade Program	1/07/2015	30/06/2016	Ongoing	\$1,361,206	\$595,898
Comment:					
BUSINESS SUPPORT & DEVELOPMENT (CP630)					
Property Sales	1/07/2015	30/06/2016	Ongoing	\$1,018,482	\$596,680
Comment:					
SMART REGIONAL CENTRE(CP235)					
CBD Smart Tech and Hub project	1/07/2015	30/06/2016	Ongoing	\$4,548,000	\$1,375,906
Comment: State Government Building Our Regions funding \$2,270,000 included in project.					

4. ACHIEVEMENT OF OPERATIONAL PROJECTS WITHIN ADOPTED BUDGET AND APPROVED TIMEFRAME

As at period ended March 75% of year elapsed.

Project	2016/17 Budget	Actual (incl. committals)	% budget expended	Explanation
Customer Service After Hours Operation	\$60,000	\$43,685	73%	Propel after hours call centre service.

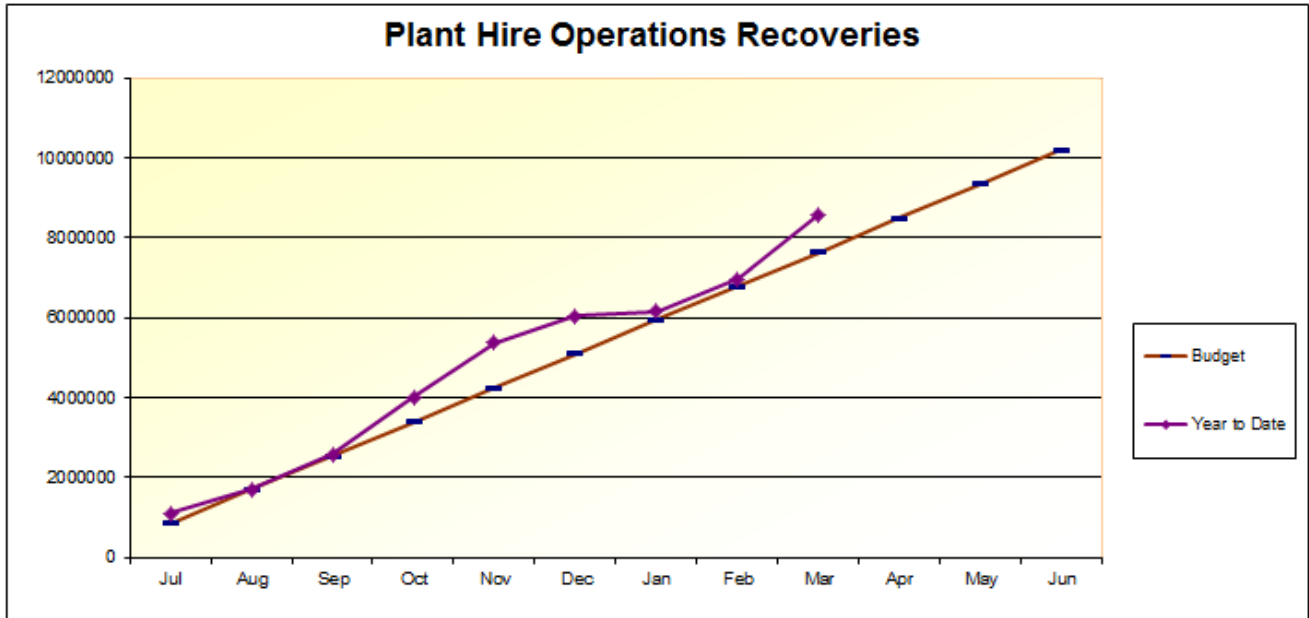
Project	Project Start Date	Project Completion Date	% Completed	Comments
Planned implementation of Aurion System Improvement Project recommendations	Aug 2016	Jun 2017	25%	Planning for Web Recruitment underway. Aurion upgrade scheduled for early Apr 17.
Phase 2 eServices implementation of ePathway and Pathway mobile improvements throughout 2016/17.	Jul 2016	Jun 2017	20%	Development Applications are available via eServices. A pilot is underway for animal mobile for use by local law officers.
Develop and implement a solution for managing and processing tax invoices in digital format.	Sep 2016	Jun 2017	100%	System operational from 10 Mar 17
Smart Hub design and fitout.	Sep 2016	Nov 2017	5%	Beat Architects working with project team to complete the details design of the Customs House smart hub

5. DELIVERY OF SERVICES AND ACTIVITIES IN ACCORDANCE WITH COUNCIL'S ADOPTED SERVICE LEVELS

Service Delivery Standard	Target	Current Performance
IT support services provided within service levels outlined in the IT Service Catalogue.	95%	94%
Ensure availability of system up-time during core business hours (excluding planned outages).	99%	100%
Maintain the ratio of customer queries satisfied by Customer Service Officers, without referral to departments.	80%	90%
Customer Service Call Centre answering 75% of incoming calls within 45 seconds.	75%	86%
Process records on the day of receipt as per Recordkeeping Charter.	95%	100%
Process Right to Information/Information Privacy (RTI/IP) applications within legislative timeframes.	100%	100%
Manage centralised tendering and contracting functions in accordance with legislative requirements and Council policy.	100%	100%
Ensure supplier payments are made within stated trading terms.	90%	85%
Ensure staff purchasing activity is compliant with legislation and policy.	100%	100%
Ensure top 100 suppliers by dollar value under formal purchasing agreements (contracts).	90%	96%
Maximise Council property occupancy rates.	98%	100%
Ensure tenanted properties in any month, have current lease agreements and public liability insurance.	80%	82%
Process insurance claims within procedural timeframes.	100%	100%
Maintenance of the risk monitoring and reporting regime by providing a quarterly risk report to the Council and Leadership Team on all current high and very high risks assessed as not ALARP (unacceptable).	100%	100%

Fleet Services

Ensure internal plant hire operations deliver budgeted net surplus.



Plant Hire Operations Budget (Surplus)	\$ 10,183,500
Year to Date (Surplus)	\$ 8,579,543

Procurement & Logistics

Contracts Awarded for February – 10

TEN12423 - D & C of Re-chlorination Facility at Rogar Ave Reservoir - Westwater Pty Ltd - \$248,018
TEN12449 - S & I of Mechanical Dewatering at GWTP - Ishigaki Oceania Pty Ltd - \$569,175
TEN12492 - Supply & Delivery of Corporate Stationery - City Printing Works - SOR
TEN12478 - Electrical Services for Lighting of Victoria Park - Stankey Electrics Contracting - \$69,900
QUO12493 - ITQ Visitor Program Rockhampton Botanic Gardens - Enhance Management Pty Ltd - \$29,920
TEN12502 - Lease of Food & Beverage Outlet at Rockhampton Regional Library - W & A Ball Property Holding Pty Ltd - Annual Lease \$3,000
QUO12506 - ITQ Supply & Installation of New Inlet Screen at SRSTP - Rocky Industrial Controls - \$89,015
QUO12512 - Stormwater Revaluation 2016/17 - Assetval Pty Ltd - \$18,620
QUO12521 - S & I of Two Anoxic Mixers at SRSTP - Invent Pacific Pty Ltd - \$39,300
QUO12537 - Design Review of Supersphere - McMurtrie & Associates Pty Ltd - \$12,500

Tenders / quotes in progress: 36

Customer Requests Completed Monthly & Top 5 Customer Requests												
	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March
Requests Logged	3171	3335	3393	3745	4155	3429	3163	3011	2565	3241	3235	3912
Same month Completed	2519	2731	2842	2940	3337	2903	2604	2449	1839	2525	2564	2929
% completed same month	79%	81%	83%	78%	80%	84%	82%	81%	71%	77%	79%	75%
Completed Total for Month	3321	3736	3342	3481	4175	4029	3169	3041	2383	2973	3121	3379
Total Pending	2045	1660	1645	2102	2183	1572	1607	1195	1419	1704	1844	2331
Top 5 Requests for Month	P/Gen W/Leak D/Plan An/Dogr Wan/An	W/Leak F/Enq P/Gen An/Dogr P/Trim	An/Dogr F/Enq W/Ani D/Plan T/Trim	An/Dogr F/Enq T/Trim W/Ani D/Plan	An/Dogr D/Plan T/Trim W/Leak W/Ani	An/Dogr P/Gen W/Leak D/Plan M/Mtce	An/Dogr T/Trim Bin RRC W/Leak D/Plan	An/Dogr W/Leak D/Plan P/Gen W/Ani	W/Leak An/Dogr T/Trim W/Animal D/Plan	W/Leak An/Dogr P/Gen T/Trim W/Animal	W/Leak D/Plan T/Trim An/Dogr P/Gen	T/Trim W/Leak S/Blockage Bin RRC Misc Road
Total uncompleted customer requests up to 3 months old:	1780					Conquest Work Order & Investigation Long Term up to 3 months					1780	
Total uncompleted customer requests between 3 to 6 months old:	212					Conquest Work Order & Investigation Long Term between 3 to 6 months old:					212	
Total uncompleted customer requests greater than 6 months old:	339					Conquest Work Order & Investigation Long Term greater than 6 months old:					339	
<p>Request Completed: Requested task or action has been completed (not just work order raised), or complaint has been investigated, action taken and correspondence finalised.</p> <p>Conquest Work Order: A Work Order has been raised for maintenance, repair or future planned action.</p> <p>Investigation Long Term: Requested task, action or complaint assigned to internal or external investigation, may include, but not limited to: Insurance, Planning, Legal, Civil or Domestic matter</p>												
Key:	T/Trim - Tree Trimming	Inf Enq - Infringement Enquiry - Local Laws	An/Dogr - Dog Registration Enquiry									
	D/Plan - Duty Planner	W/Animal - Wandering Animal	W/Leak - Water Leak									
	Bin RRC - Replace Bin RRC	D/Plan - Duty Planner (New Enq)	S/Blockage - Reactive Sewerage Block									

FINANCIAL MATTERS

Operational Budget Status for month ending March 2017

	Adopted Budget	Revised Budget	EOM Commitmen ts	YTD Actual	Commit + Actual	Var	On target
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	%	75% of Year Gone
CORPORATE AND TECHNOLOGY							
<i>Fleet</i>							
Revenues	(263,000)	(263,000)	0	(282,902)	(282,902)	108%	✓
Expenses	12,631,419	11,504,619	575,399	8,119,859	8,695,258	76%	✗
Transfer / Overhead Allocation	(16,966,000)	(16,573,000)	0	(12,880,723)	(12,880,723)	78%	✓
Total Unit:	(4,597,581)	(5,331,381)	575,399	(5,043,766)	(4,468,367)	84%	✓
<i>Property & Insurance</i>							
Revenues	(607,500)	(607,500)	0	(392,250)	(392,250)	65%	✗
Expenses	3,070,923	3,032,111	27,669	2,509,639	2,537,309	84%	✗
Transfer / Overhead Allocation	9,940	9,940	0	5,186	5,186	52%	✓
Total Unit:	2,473,363	2,434,551	27,669	2,122,575	2,150,245	88%	✗
<i>Corporate & Technology Management</i>							
Revenues	0	0	0	(76)	(76)	0%	✓
Expenses	680,113	632,929	31,156	467,952	499,108	79%	✗
Transfer / Overhead Allocation	0	0	0	1,578	1,578	0%	✗
Total Unit:	680,113	632,929	31,156	469,454	500,611	79%	✗
<i>Information Systems</i>							
Revenues	(20,000)	(25,792)	0	(17,673)	(17,673)	69%	✗
Expenses	6,727,476	6,907,285	441,611	5,194,896	5,636,507	82%	✗
Transfer / Overhead Allocation	19,000	24,034	0	16,893	16,893	70%	✓
Total Unit:	6,726,476	6,905,527	441,611	5,194,116	5,635,727	82%	✗
<i>Procurement & Logistics</i>							
Revenues	(11,100)	(2,658)	0	(2,781)	(2,781)	105%	✓
Expenses	1,677,234	1,804,218	6,173	1,303,202	1,309,375	73%	✓
Transfer / Overhead Allocation	36,000	36,074	0	30,643	30,643	85%	✗
Total Unit:	1,702,134	1,837,633	6,173	1,331,065	1,337,238	73%	✓
<i>Customer Service</i>							
Revenues	(210,000)	(210,909)	0	(156,556)	(156,556)	74%	✗
Expenses	1,758,969	1,674,035	6,058	1,177,185	1,183,243	71%	✓
Transfer / Overhead Allocation	0	(208)	0	(1,210)	(1,210)	581%	✓
Total Unit:	1,548,969	1,462,918	6,058	1,019,419	1,025,477	70%	✓
<i>Smart Regional Centre</i>							
Revenues	(45,000)	(18,750)	0	(4,314)	(4,314)	23%	✗
Expenses	354,776	300,069	2,926	145,238	148,164	49%	✓
Transfer / Overhead Allocation	0	0	0	596	596	0%	✗
Total Unit:	309,776	281,319	2,926	141,519	144,446	51%	✓

Total :	<u>8,843,250</u>	8,223,495	1,090,993	5,234,383	6,325,376	77% <i>x</i>
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**CORPORATE SERVICES
DEPARTMENT - MONTHLY
OPERATIONAL REPORT MARCH 2017**

Finance Monthly Report March 2017

Meeting Date: 26 April 2017

Attachment No: 3

MONTHLY OPERATIONS REPORT
FINANCE SECTION
Period Ended March 2017

VARIATIONS, ISSUES AND INNOVATIONS***Section News***

Rates Notices fell due on the 1st March 2017 and first reminder letter is scheduled to be issued 8th March 2017. Second reminders were temporarily deferred for the flood.

Many pensioners have re-submitted their pension applications with peak times seeing long queues. Unfortunately the wet weather meant that our staggered letter issue time was not effective.

A number of budget discussions were delayed over the disaster event which essentially means a condensed budget review period during April and May, commencing on the 18th April.

The Airport Asset Management Plan will be presented to Airport committee in May.

LINKAGES TO OPERATIONAL PLAN

1. COMPLIANCE WITH CUSTOMER SERVICE REQUESTS

The response times for completing the predominant customer requests in the reporting period for *Finance* are as below:

	Balance B/F	Completed in Current Mth	Current Month NEW Requests		TOTAL INCOMPLETE REQUESTS BALANCE	Under Long Term Investigation	Completion Standard (days)	Avg Completion Time (days)		Avg Completion Time (days) 12 Months	Avg Duration (days) 12 Months (complete and incomplete)	Avg Completion Time (days) Q3
			Received	Completed				Current Mth	6 Months			
Rates Enquiry	2	0	79	73	8	0	3	● 0.81	● 1.32	● 1.59	1.30	● 0.97

Comments & Additional Information

Nil.

2. COMPLIANCE WITH STATUTORY AND REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS INCLUDING SAFETY, RISK AND OTHER LEGISLATIVE MATTERS

Safety Statistics

The safety statistics for the reporting period are:

	FIRST/SECOND QUARTER		
	January	February	March
Number of Lost Time Injuries	0	0	0
Number of Days Lost Due to Injury	0	0	0
Total Number of Incidents Reported	0	0	0
Number of Incomplete Hazard Inspections	0	0	0

Risk Management Summary

All Finance's Risks are now ALARP

Legislative Compliance & Standards

Legislative Compliance Matter	Due Date	% Completed	Comments
Audited Statement completed by end of October	31/10/16	100%	Final Audited Statements now certified by CEO & Mayor on 14 October.
Annual Budget adopted by 1 August	01/08/16	100%	Budget adopted in July
Asset Register must record its non-current physical assets	30/06/17	100%	Completed
A community financial report must be prepared for the Annual Report	30/10/16	100%	Completed
A Local Government must have a Debt Policy, Investment Policy and a Revenue Policy	01/08/16	100%	All policies now adopted.
Trust Fund Management in accordance with the Local Government Regulation	30/06/17	100%	Completed
Monthly Financial report prepared for the monthly meeting of Council	30/06/16	100%	Completed
A Local Government must set an Asset Recognition Threshold	30/06/17	0%	Not yet reviewed for year.

3.ACHIEVEMENT OF CAPITAL PROJECTS WITHIN ADOPTED BUDGET AND APPROVED TIMEFRAME

No capital projects are relevant to the Finance Section.

4.ACHIEVEMENT OF OPERATIONAL PROJECTS WITHIN ADOPTED BUDGET AND APPROVED TIMEFRAME

No Operational Projects to highlight within the Adopted Budget.

5. DELIVERY OF SERVICES AND ACTIVITIES IN ACCORDANCE WITH COUNCIL'S ADOPTED SERVICE LEVELS

Adopted/Operational Service Level Standards & Performance

Service Level	Target	Current Performance
Levy rates within 1 week of predicted dates in revenue statement	100%	100%
Manage the recovery of unpaid rates and charges in accordance with the Revenue Management Policy, achieving an overdue balance of less than 3% at its lowest point.	<3%	7.90% achieved in March

Please note the service levels depicted in the above table are operational standards only and have not been formally adopted by Council.

6. 'LIVE' GRANT APPLICATIONS: AS AT 12 April 2017

Attached is a summary provided by the Grants Officer on Council's current application

Grants Report: As at 12 April 2017

Rockhampton Regional Council has applied for the following grants, for which a decision remains pending:

#	Project Name	Project Inclusions	Part of a Council Strategy?	Project Total	Fund	Funding Sought	Final Decision ESTIMATED
14	Rockhampton Laneways Placemaking Strategy	This project will develop the Rockhampton Laneways Placemaking Strategy, to drive the activation of the laneways within the Rockhampton CBD.	CBD Redevelopment Framework / Smart Way Forward	\$150,000	(Cth) Building Better Regions Fund – COMMUNITY STREAM	\$75,000	July 2017
13	Rockhampton Smart Hub Startup Club Lean Launch Pad Mentoring Program	Council partnering with Adaptive Solutions Pty Ltd to facilitate and mentor the 6 month program. The goal is to create an entrepreneurial experience for Startup Club members with all of the pressures and demands felt in an early stage startup.	Smart Way Forward & Economic Development Strategy	\$46,062	(Cth) Incubator Support Initiative - Expert in Residence	\$22,206	End of April 2017
12	Startup Stars	Startup Stars is a mentoring program developed to demonstrate that Rockhampton is a suitable place for starting and growing a successful business.	Smart Way Forward & Economic Development Strategy	\$32,900 (Excluding In-Kind)	(QG) Queensland Startup Events and Activities Fund - Advance Queensland	\$19,000	Late April 2017
11	Kershaw Gardens Central Precinct Revitalisation - Stage 2	Kershaw Gardens Central Precinct Revitalisation will deliver a new central activity area with iconic entry statement, additional carparking, new playgrounds, water play, and landscaping features.	Kershaw Gardens Master Plan	\$11,000,000	(QG) Building our Regions (Round 3) → Detailed Submission Stage	\$5,000,000	July 2017
10	Rockhampton Airport Pavement Upgrade Project	The Rockhampton Airport Pavement Upgrade Project will deliver asphalt resurfacing to the main runway plus surface enrichment to the taxiways, runway shoulders, and both the military and regular public transport (RPT) aprons. The aim of the project is to enable the Airport to open sooner after flooding events.		\$12,620,000	(Cth) Building Better Regions Fund – INFRASTRUCTURE STREAM	\$5,000,000	July 2017
9	Learn to Earn	Deliver a 3DS (three-day start-up) boot camp for 50 local young budding entrepreneurs. Partnership between RRC's Smart Hub, CQ	Smart Way Forward	\$53,752	(QG) Advance Queensland – Young Starters'	\$20,000	June 2017

	University School of Business & Law, & The Capricornian.			Fund		
8	Revitalising Rocky's Heart	To develop an integrated five year sport and recreation precinct master plan for the locality of 'The Common'.	Sport, Parks, Active Recreation and Community Strategy	\$130,040	(QG) Sport and Recreation Planning Program	\$75,000 May 2017
7	Canning St on-road cycle lanes	Canning St - Derby St to Cambridge St	CQ Principal Cycle Network Strategy	\$275,000	(QG) Cycle Network Local Government Program	\$137,500 July 2017
6	North St on-road cycle lanes	North St on-road cycle lanes – Victoria Pde to Campbell St	CQ Principal Cycle Network Strategy	\$384,000	(QG) Cycle Network Local Government Program	\$192,000 July 2017
5	Community Seating Revitalisation Project	To repaint community seating in the East Street Mall. (Note: Council is contributing Council \$1125 cash + \$11,000 in-kind.)		\$27,125	(QG) Gambling Community Benefit Fund	\$15,000 May 2017
4	Rockhampton Kennel Club Facility Replacement Project	Removal of existing timber Kennel Club structure and installation of new 28m x 8m colour band steel cyclone rated structure on the existing slab at the Rockhampton Showgrounds.		\$35,000 (Plus \$7k in-kind = \$42000))	(QG) Gambling Community Benefit Fund	\$34,000 (The club is contributing \$1000 cash.) May 2017
3	Denham & Campbell Street Intersection	Upgrade to single lane roundabout.		\$222,162	(Cth) Black Spot	\$222,162 May 2017
2	Alma & Stanley Street Intersection	Construct kerb islands to bring forward hold line.		\$935,719	(Cth) Black Spot	\$935,719 May 2017
1	Derby & East Street Intersection	Upgrade to single lane roundabout.		\$921,537	(Cth) Black Spot	\$921,537 May 2017

Funding secured by Council so far in 2016/17 includes:

Project Name	Project Description	Supporting Council Strategy	Project Total	Fund	Funding Awarded
1 Rockhampton Heritage Village Boardwalk and Viewing Platform Project	Boardwalk and viewing platform at the Heritage Village to establish an access walkway.	N/A	\$13,502 (RRC \$7560 In-Kind)	Commonwealth Government's Stronger Communities Programme (M.Landry MP)	\$5,942
2 Mafeking Bell Revitalisation Project	Restoration and re-establishment of the Mafeking Bell Monument in Mount Morgan	Mount Morgan Streetscape Redevelopment	\$20,000 (RRC \$10,000 In-Kind)	Commonwealth Government's Stronger Communities Programme (K.O'Dowd MP)	\$10,000
3 Pilbeam Walkway - Stage 1	Delivery of the first stage of the Pilbeam Walkway.	Mount Archer Activation Masterplan	\$1.5 million	Community Development Grants Programme (Landry MP & Senator Nash)	\$1.5 m
4 Schotia Place Lighting Modernisation Project	Safer and better lighting for Schotia Place, via LED Lighting Ceiling Panels and other improvements.	Schotia Place Heritage Management Plan	\$0.016 m (\$15,664)	Ergon Energy Community Fund	\$4950.00
5 Rockhampton CBD Smart Technologies & Working Hub	Smart Poles, Free Wi-Fi, CCTV, Smart Lighting, Digital Signage, Parking Sensors, Smart Working Hub.	Smart Way Forward	\$4.54	(QG) Building our Regions: Regional Capital Fund	\$2.28 m
6 First Turkey Mountain Bike Reserve	Mountain bike trails, toilet, vehicular access causeway, and area for events/education.	Mount Archer Activation Master Plan	\$0.5	(QG) Building our Regions: Regional Capital Fund	\$0.25 m
7 Stanwell-Waroula Road Upgrades	Paving and sealing of 4.5 km of gravel road and reconstruction and widening of 2 m of narrow sealed pavement on Stanwell Waroula Rd.		\$1.62 m	2016-17 Local Government Grants & Subsidies Programs	\$0.9 m
8 Nine Mile Floodway Reconstruction & Widening	Reconstruction and widening of 1.4km of concrete floodway along Nine Mile Road.		\$1.56 m	2016-17 Local Government Grants & Subsidies Programs	\$0.87 m
9 Rockhampton River Festival 2017				Tourism and Events Queensland's (TEQ) Queensland Destination Events Program	\$0.015 m
10 Rockhampton Cultural Festival 2017				Celebrating Multicultural Queensland grants program.	\$0.01 m

11	Mount Morgan Streetscape Improvements	To upgrade the Morgan St median and streetscape (between East and Central Streets), in Mount Morgan. (A key project within the wider Mount Morgan Streetscape Program of work.)	Mount Morgan Streetscape Redevelopment Plan	\$0.61 M	2016-17 Local Government Grants & Subsidies Programs	\$0.348 m
12	Remembering Alton Downs and District Veterans	Photographic display and biographical record booklets commemorating World War One & Two Servicemen, for display in Rockhampton Library History Centre Collection and Community Hall.		\$8,340	Queensland Centenary Grants Program – Spirit of Service	\$8,340
13	42nd Battalion Memorial Pool - water play	Redevelopment of site to include water play	42 nd Battalion Memorial Pool Masterplan	\$1,230,000	Works for Queensland \$9.38 m	\$1,230,000
14	Cedric Archer Park - water play	Development of new water play	Cedric Archer Park Masterplan	\$1,537,500	Works for Queensland \$9.38 m	\$1,537,500
15	Development of supporting infrastructure for relocation of Rockhampton Hockey Association	Development of artificial hockey surface and associated access and circulation infrastructure (accompany approved project for RHA)		\$2,475,375	Works for Queensland \$9.38 m	\$2,475,375
16	Mount Morgan Streetscape renewal	Streetscape renewal, public art, event space, lighting, landscape and accessibility upgrades	Mount Morgan Streetscape Redevelopment Plan	\$1,060,686	Works for Queensland \$9.38 m	\$1,060,686
17	North Rockhampton Boat Ramp Carpark and Walkways	Developing new boating facilities for fishing tourism.	Rockhampton Fishing Tourism Strategy	\$1,500,000	Works for Queensland \$9.38 m	\$1,500,000
18	Mt Archer Activation Works	New tourism attraction infrastructure works for the Mount Archer Activation Masterplan.	Mount Archer Activation Master Plan	\$300,000	Works for Queensland \$9.38 m	\$300,000
19	Rockhampton Zoo & Botanical Gardens Works	Maintenance and improvements to the Zoo and Botanical Gardens.		\$300,000	Works for Queensland \$9.38 m	\$300,000
20	Schotia Place Air	Installation of air conditioning in the		\$250,000	Works for Queensland \$9.38 m	\$250,000

	Conditioning	Schotia Place Building which is a community and senior citizens venue.			
21	Muellerville Walk	Maintenance and improvements to the historic 1.4km Muellerville Walk.	\$94,500	Works for Queensland \$9.38 m	\$94,500
22	Rockhampton Showground Improvements	Maintenance and improvements to the Rockhampton Showgrounds before Beef Week 2018 international trade event.	\$270,689	Works for Queensland \$9.38 m	\$270,689
23	Welfare House Mount Morgan	Maintenance and improvements to Welfare House building community use venue.	\$153,000	Works for Queensland \$9.38 m	\$153,000
24	Mount Morgan Skate Park Toilets	Construction of toilet block for skate park.	\$100,000	Works for Queensland \$9.38 m	\$100,000
25	North Rockhampton Library Works	Maintenance and improvements to Library building.	\$90,000	Works for Queensland \$9.38 m	\$90,000
26	Rockhampton City Child Care Centre Painting	Re-painting works for the Child Care Centre building.	\$18,250	Works for Queensland \$9.38 m	\$18,250
Total FY2016/17 To-Date:					\$15.583 M

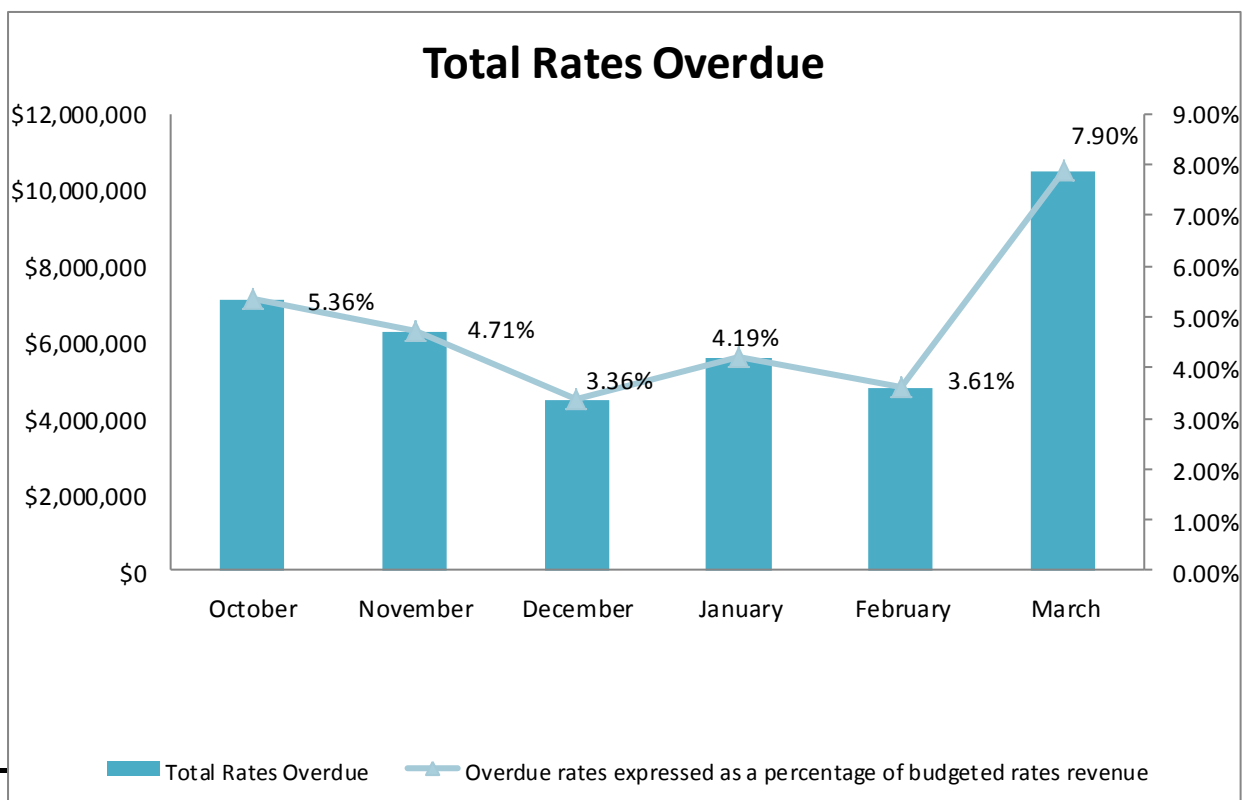
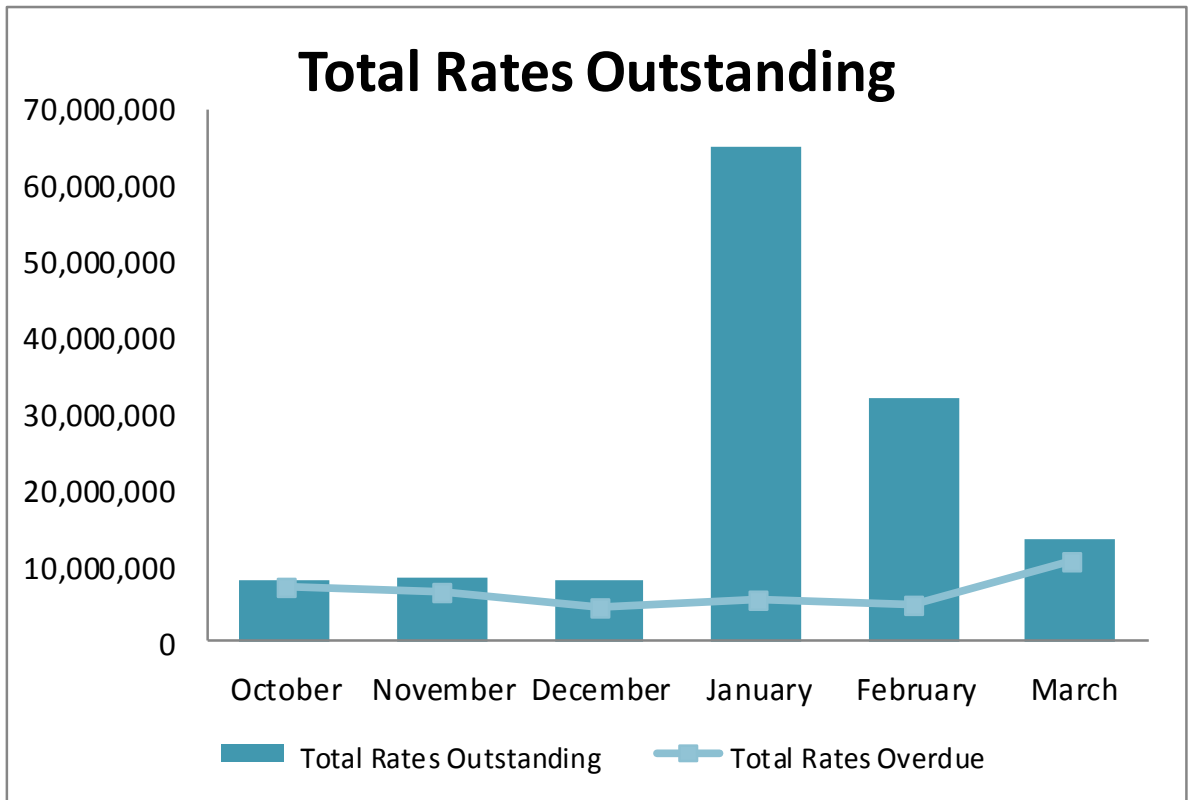
FINANCIAL MATTERS

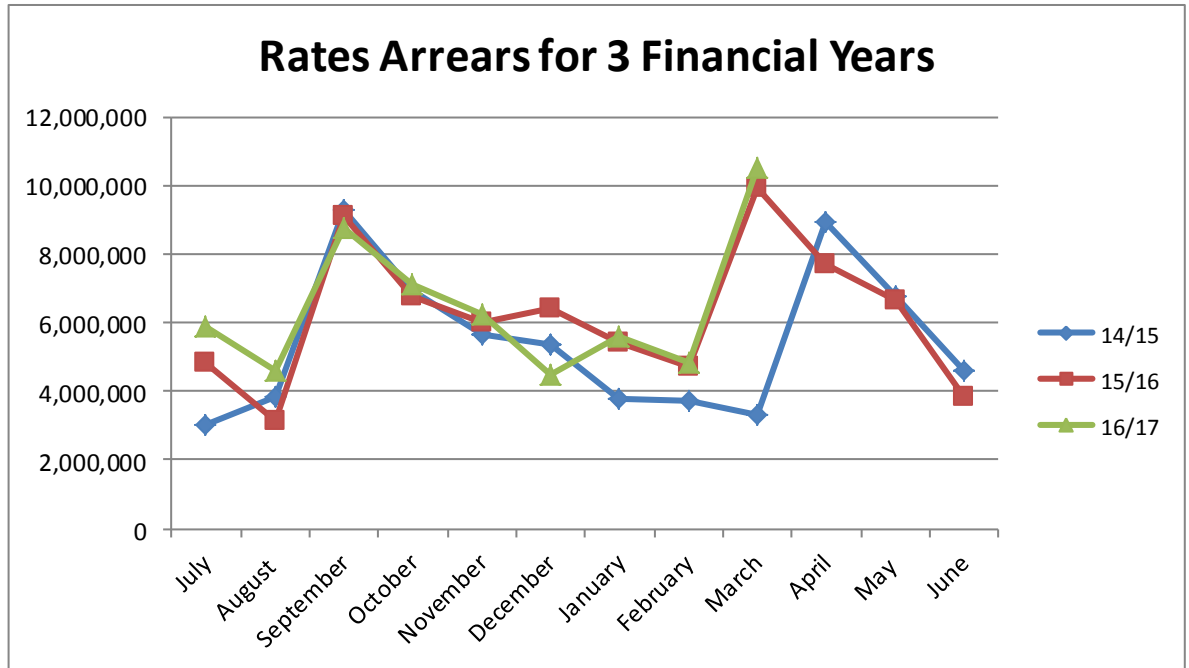
End of Month Job Costing Ledger - (Operating Only) - FINANCE AND BUSINESS

As At End Of March

Report Run: 06-Apr-2017 16:27:17 Excludes Nat Accs: 2802,2914,2917,2924

	Adopted Budget \$	Revised Budget \$	EOM Commitment s \$	YTD Actual \$	Commit + Actual \$	Variance %	On target 75% of Year Gone
CORPORATE SERVICES							
FINANCE							
<u>Finance Management</u>							
Revenues	0	0	0	(144)	(144)	0% B 75% ✓	
Expenses	714,676	590,632	151,837	456,831	608,667	103% B 75% ✘	
Transfer / Overhead Allocation	0	0	0	699	699	0% B 75% ✘	
Total Unit: Finance Management	714,676	590,632	151,837	457,386	609,223	103% B 75% ✘	
<u>Accounting Services</u>							
Expenses	1,281,051	1,259,134	0	930,085	930,085	74% B 75% ✓	
Transfer / Overhead Allocation	0	0	0	45	45	0% B 75% ✘	
Total Unit: Accounting Services	1,281,051	1,259,134	0	930,130	930,130	74% B 75% ✓	
<u>Financial Systems</u>							
Expenses	440,439	379,877	0	268,405	268,405	71% B 75% ✓	
Transfer / Overhead Allocation	0	300	0	273	273	91% B 75% ✘	
Total Unit: Financial Systems	440,439	380,177	0	268,677	268,678	71% B 75% ✓	
<u>Assets & GIS</u>							
Revenues	0	0	0	(3,132)	(3,132)	0% B 75% ✓	
Expenses	2,025,782	1,847,590	84,381	1,239,136	1,323,518	72% B 75% ✓	
Transfer / Overhead Allocation	36,485	36,485	0	25,333	25,333	69% B 75% ✓	
Total Unit: Assets & GIS	2,062,267	1,884,075	84,381	1,261,338	1,345,719	71% B 75% ✓	
<u>Rates & Revenue</u>							
Revenues	(419,500)	(439,000)	654	(328,921)	(328,267)	75% B 75% ✘	
Expenses	1,676,037	1,796,664	91,760	1,329,280	1,421,040	79% B 75% ✘	
Transfer / Overhead Allocation	750	750	0	331	331	44% B 75% ✓	
Total Unit: Rates & Revenue	1,257,287	1,358,414	92,414	1,000,690	1,093,104	80% B 75% ✘	
Total Section: FINANCE	5,755,720	5,472,432	328,632	3,918,221	4,246,854	78% B 75% ✘	
Total Department: CORPORATE SERVICES	5,755,720	5,472,432	328,632	3,918,221	4,246,854	78% B 75% ✘	





11.3 COUNCIL DELEGATIONS TO CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

File No:	4107
Attachments:	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Instrument of Delegation - Information Privacy Act 20092. Instrument of Delegation - Right to Information Act 20093. Instrument of Delegation - Waste Reduction and Recycling Act 2011
Authorising Officer:	Ross Cheesman - Deputy Chief Executive Officer
Author:	Tracy Sweeney - Manager Workforce and Strategy

SUMMARY

This report seeks Council's approval for delegations under State legislation to the position of Chief Executive Officer.

OFFICER'S RECOMMENDATION

THAT:

1. Council resolves as per section 257 of the *Local Government Act 2009* to delegate to the Chief Executive Officer, the exercise of powers contained in schedule 1 of the Instruments attached to this report:
 1. *Right to Information Act 2009*;
 2. *Information Privacy Act 2009*; and
 3. *Waste Reduction and Recycling Act 2011*
2. These powers must be exercised subject to any limitations contained in schedule 2 of the Instruments of Delegation attached to the report.

COMMENTARY

MacDonnells Law has identified new powers under the Acts listed within the Officer's Recommendation. Subsequently, the Instruments of Delegation containing the new legislative updates for the Acts have been prepared for Council's consideration and are attached to this report.

Listed below are the titles of the Acts and the relevant sections that have been identified as either new or additional delegable powers to be delegated from Council to the position of the Chief Executive Officer (CEO) in the Instruments of Delegation.

Changes to Existing Delegable Powers**Attachment 1 – Information Privacy Act 2009****Attachment 2 – Right to Information Act 2009**

In January 2017 MacDonnells Law provided updated delegable powers for the *Information Privacy Act 2009* and *Right to Information Act 2009*. MacDonnells has added further delegable powers after receiving feedback from other Councils.

Attachment 2 – Waste Reduction and Recycling Act 2011

Changes to the Waste Reduction and Recycling Act 2011 have resulted in the replacement of Chapter 8, for avoidance of doubt delegable powers are now included under this chapter. Resulting in the addition of the following sections 168(1), 170(2), 173B(1), 173D(1)(e), 173I(1), 173J(2), 173Q(1), 173S(1), 173T(2), 173Y(3)(f) and 173ZA. The following sections have been removed 260(2), 261, 264(2)(c), 270 and 284(3)(e).

BACKGROUND

Without powers being delegated to the CEO and subsequently sub-delegated to relevant positions, Council operations would be impeded significantly as separate resolutions would be required to allow decisions to be made for a vast number of operational activities that are undertaken on a daily basis.

In relation to the legislation listed, Council's legal advisor, MacDonnells Law, provides a regular service of updates/amendments for relevant state legislation to Council. The information provided herein is as recommended by MacDonnells Law.

PREVIOUS DECISIONS

The previous Instruments of Delegation for the Acts listed within this report was last considered and approved by Council at the following meeting:

Legislation	Meeting Date
<i>Information Privacy Act 2009</i>	23 September 2014
<i>Right to Information Act 2009</i>	23 September 2014
<i>Waste Reduction and Recycling Act 2011</i>	24 March 2015

LEGISLATIVE CONTEXT

Section 257 of the *Local Government Act 2009* allows Council to delegate its powers to one or more individuals or standing committees, including to the CEO. Pursuant to section 257(4) of the *Local Government Act 2009* a delegation to the CEO must be reviewed annually by Council.

To further streamline the decision making process, section 259 of the *Local Government Act 2009* allows the CEO to sub-delegate the powers (including those delegated to him by Council) to another Council employee where appropriate.

LEGAL IMPLICATIONS

Important legal principles which apply to the delegation proposal set out in this report are:-

- Council at all times retains power to revoke the delegation. Accordingly, Council retains ultimate control.
- Council, as delegator, has responsibility to ensure that the relevant power is properly exercised. Council will therefore continue to supervise and oversee the exercise of its powers.
- A delegation of power by Council may be subject to any lawful conditions which Council wishes to impose. The imposition of conditions enables Council to impose checks and balances on its delegations. However, the delegated power cannot be unduly fettered.
- The delegate must exercise a delegated power fairly and impartially, without being influenced by or being subject to the discretion of other individuals.

CONCLUSION

This report includes Instruments of Delegation for the relevant legislative Acts incorporating sections to be delegated from the Council to the CEO.

Once Council has resolved to delegate to the CEO, the exercise of powers contained in schedule 1 of the Instruments of Delegation attached to this report subject to any limitations contained in schedule 2 of the Instruments of Delegation, the sub-delegates will be given specific delegations according to their respective areas of responsibility subject to the same general conditions and, where appropriate, specific limitations.

COUNCIL DELEGATIONS TO CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

Instrument of Delegation – Information Privacy Act 2009

Meeting Date: 26 April 2017

Attachment No: 1

INSTRUMENT OF DELEGATION

Information Privacy Act 2009

Under section 257 of the *Local Government Act 2009*, **Rockhampton Regional Council** resolves to delegate the exercise of the powers contained in Schedule 1 to the Chief Executive Officer.

These powers must be exercised subject to the limitations contained in Schedule 2.

All prior resolutions delegating the same powers to the Chief Executive Officer are repealed.

Schedule 1

Information Privacy Act 2009 ("INPA")

Entity power given to	Section of INPA	Description
CHAPTER 2 – PRIVACY PRINCIPLES		
Part 1 - Compliance with Information Privacy Principles by agencies		
Law Enforcement Agency	29(1)	Power to be satisfied on reasonable grounds that noncompliance with the IPP is necessary in certain circumstances.
Part 3 - Transfer of Personal Information Outside Australia		
Agency	33(a)	Power to agree with an individual to transfer an individual's personal information to an entity outside Australia
Agency	33(c)	Power to be satisfied on reasonable grounds that the transfer is necessary to lessen or prevent a serious threat to the life, health, safety or welfare of an individual, or to public health, safety or welfare.
Agency	33(d)(i)	Power to form a reasonable belief that the recipient of the personal information is subject to a law, binding scheme or contract that effectively upholds principles for the fair handling of personal information that are substantially similar to the IPPs or, if the agency is a health agency, the NPPs.
Part 4 - Compliance with Parts 1 to 3 by Contracted Service Providers		
Agency	34(1)	Power to enter into a service arrangement with a service provider.
CHAPTER 3 – DISCLOSURE AND AMENDMENT BY APPLICATION UNDER THIS ACT		
Part 2 - Access and amendment applications		
Agency	44(3)	Power to consider a person has an appropriate interest in the amendment of the personal information.
Agency	49(2)	Power to consider a search for a document from a backup system is appropriate.
Part 3 - Dealing with Application		
Division 1 – Decision-maker		
Principal Officer (the CEO)	50(2) ¹	The CEO as the Agency's Principal Officer has the power to delegate the principal officer powers to deal with an application to another officer of the agency.
Agency	50(5)(b)	Power to appoint an appropriately qualified health care professional to make a health care decision in relation to the application.
Division 2 – Preliminary contact with applicant		
Entity	52(1)(b)	Power to decide that an application is outside the scope of this Act for 1 or more of the following reasons: (i) the document is not a document of an agency, or document of a Minister, for this chapter; (ii) the entity is not an agency for this chapter;

¹ Section 50(1) of the Act provides that only the CEO or his/her delegate can exercise this power.

Entity power given to	Section of INPA	Description
		(iii) the application is made to the information commissioner, RTI commissioner or privacy commissioner.
Entity	52(2)	Power to give prescribed written notice to the applicant of the decision.
Agency	53(2)	Power to inform a person how an application does not comply with a relevant application requirement.
Agency	53(3)	Power to give a reasonable opportunity to consult with a view to making application in a form complying with all relevant application requirements.
Agency	53(5)	Power to decide that an application does not comply with all relevant application requirements and to give the applicant prescribed written notice of the decision.
Agency	54(2)	Power to make reasonable efforts to inform the applicant of the matters set out in 54(2).
Agency	54(3)	Power to give the applicant a reasonable opportunity to consult as mentioned in 54(2)(c).
Agency	54(5)(b)	Power to consider whether an application is an application that can be made under this Act and power to give the applicant prescribed written notice of the decision.
Agency	55(1)	At any time before a deemed decision is taken to have been made in relation to an access or amendment application, power to ask the applicant for a further specified period to consider the application.
Agency	55(3)	Power to continue to consider the application and make a considered decision in relation to it in certain circumstances.
Division 3 – Contact with relevant third party		
Agency	56(1) ²	Power to give access to a document of which may reasonably be expected to be of concern to a government, agency or person.
Agency	56(3)(b)	Power to decide: (i) that a document is a document for this chapter; or (ii) that the information is not exempt information or contrary to public interest information.
Agency	56(3)(c)	Power to give prescribed written notice of the decision in 56(3)(b) to the applicant and the relevant third party.
Agency	56(3)(d)	In the specified circumstances, power to defer giving access to a document.
Agency	56(4)	Power to give the applicant written notice when access is no longer deferred under 56(3)(d).

² Must take steps that are reasonably practicable to obtain the views of the relevant third party about whether:

(a) the document is a document for this chapter; or
(b) the information is exempt information or contrary to public interest information.

Entity power given to	Section of INPA	Description
Division 4 - Transfers		
Agency	57(2)	In the specified circumstances, power to transfer an access or amendment application to another agency.
Other Agency	57(2)(b)	Power to consent to a transfer.
Part 4 – Refusal to Deal with Access or Amendment Application		
Agency	59(2)	Power to refuse to deal with an application without having identified any or all of the documents.
Agency	60(1)	Power to refuse to deal with an access or amendment application, or, if the agency or Minister is considering 2 or more access or amendment applications by the applicant, all the applications, if when using the power to consider the work involved in dealing with the application or all the applications would, if carried out: (a) substantially and unreasonably divert the resources of the agency from their use by the agency in the performance of its functions.
Agency	61(1)(a)	Power to give the applicant a written notice regarding its refusal to deal with an application under section 60.
Agency	61(1)(b)	Power to give the applicant a reasonable opportunity to consult with the agency.
Agency	61(1)(c)	Power to give the applicant any information that would help the making of an application in a form that would remove the ground for refusal.
Agency	61(6)(b)	Power to agree upon a longer prescribed consultation period.
Agency	62(3)	In the specified circumstances, power to refuse to deal with the later application to the extent it is for access to a document or documents sought under the first application.
Agency	63(3)	In the specified circumstances, power to refuse to deal with the later application to the extent it is for amendment of a document or documents sought under the first application.
Part 5 - Decision		
Division 1 – Access applications		
Agency	65(a)	In the specified circumstances, power to make a decision (a <i>considered decision</i>): (i) whether access is to be given to the document; and (ii) if access is to be given – whether any access charge must be paid before access is given.
Agency	65(b)	Power to give written notice of a decision.
Principal Officer (the CEO)	66(2)	In the specified circumstances, power to give prescribed written notice of the decision to the applicant.
Agency	68(1)	In the specified circumstances, power to give a prescribed written notice to an applicant.
Agency	69(2)	Power to give a prescribed written notice.

Entity power given to	Section of INPA	Description
Division 2 – Amendment Applications		
Agency	70	If a person makes an amendment application for a document, power to: (a) consider the application and make a considered decision whether the amendment of the document is to be permitted; and (b) give the person a written notice of the decision.
Principal Officer (the CEO)	71(2)	Power to give prescribed written notice of the decision to the applicant.
Agency	72(1)(a)	Power to refuse to amend a document if the agency is not satisfied: (i) the personal information is inaccurate, incomplete, out of date or misleading; or (ii) the information sought to be amended is personal information of the applicant; or (iii) if the application is purportedly made by an agent, that the agent is suitably authorised to make the amendment application.
Agency	73(1)	Power to give a prescribed written notice to the applicant for an amendment application of the decision on the application.
Agency	74	Power to make an amendment by: (a) altering the personal information; or (b) adding an appropriate notation to the personal information.
Agency	76(3)(b)	Power to give the applicant written notice of the nature of the notation.
Agency	76(5)	Power to decide the information to which the notice relates is not information in relation to which the applicant was entitled to apply to the agency for amendment of the document.
Agency	76(5)(b)	In the specified circumstances, power to give prescribed written notice to the applicant of the decision.
Part 6 - Charging Regime		
Division 3 – Waiver of charges		
Agency	81(1)	Power to consider whether an access charge for an access application should be waived.
Agency	82(2)	When deciding to waive any access charge for an application, power to consider: (a) the applicant is the holder of a concessional card; and (b) the applicant is not making the application for some other person who is seeking to avoid the payment of a charge.
Agency	82(3)	Power to give the applicant a prescribed written notice of a decision under 82(2) before the end of the processing period.

Entity power given to	Section of INPA	Description
Part 7 - Giving Access		
Agency	87(1)	In the specified circumstances, power to defer giving access to a document for a reasonable period.
Agency	87(2)	In the specified circumstances, power to give the applicant written notice when access is no longer deferred under section 87(1).
Agency	88(1)	Power to reasonably consider that a document will disclose to the applicant information that is not relevant to the access application for the document.
Agency	88(2)	Power to delete the irrelevant information from a copy of the document and give access to the document by giving access to a copy of the document with the irrelevant information deleted.
Agency	88(3)	Power to consider, from the terms of the application or after consultation with the applicant – (a) the applicant would accept the copy; and (b) it is reasonably practicable to give access to the copy.
Agency	89(c)	Power to decide that an applicant would wish to be given access to a copy of a document and to give access.
Agency	90(c)	Power to decide that an applicant would wish to be given access to a copy of a document and to give access.
Agency	91(2)	Power to consider whether it is consistent with the primary object of this act to give the applicant or a person nominated by the applicant and approved by the agency, a summary of the applicant's personal information; and power to agree with the intermediary or the intermediary and applicant regarding conditions of use or disclosure.
Agency	91(3)(a)	Power to make an agreement with an information giver for the disclosure of information given by that person.
Agency	91(3)(b)	Power to make an agreement with another person other than the applicant, for the disclosure of information, if the summary of information contains personal information about the other person.
Agency	92(2)	Power to direct that access to a document is instead given to an appropriately qualified healthcare professional nominated by the applicant and approved by the agency.
Part 8 - Internal Review		
Reviewer	94(2)	Power to review a reviewable decision and make a new decision.
Agency	97(2)	Power to notify an applicant of a decision.
Agency	97(3)	Power to give a prescribed written notice of the decision to the applicant.

Entity power given to	Section of INPA	Description
Part 9 - External Review		
Division 2 – Application		
Local Government / Agency	102(2)	In the specified circumstances, power to apply to the information commissioner to participate in the external review.
Division 3 – After application made		
Agency	106(1)(b)	Power to apply to the commissioner to allow the agency further time to deal with the access or amendment application.
Division 5 – Powers of information commissioner on external review		
Agency	112(2)	Power to give the applicant for external review and the commissioner an additional statement.
Agency	114(2)	Power to give the commissioner a written transcript of words recorded or contained in the document.
Agency	114(3)	Power to give the commissioner a written document created using the equipment.
Agency	115(1)	Power to conduct a particular further search, or further searches, for a document.
Part 10 - Vexatious Applications		
Agency	127(1)	Power to apply to the information commissioner that a person be declared a vexatious applicant.
Part 11 - References of questions of law and appeals		
Participant in an external review	131(1)	Power to request the commissioner to refer a question of law arising on an external review to QCAT.
Participant in an external review	132(1)	Power to appeal to the appeal tribunal against a decision of the information commissioner on the external review.
CHAPTER 4 – INFORMATION COMMISSIONER AND PRIVACY COMMISSIONER		
Part 5 - Waiving or Modifying Privacy Principles Obligations in the Public Interest		
Agency	157(1)	Power to apply to the information commissioner for an approval under this section.
Part 6 - Compliance Notices		
Agency	159(1)	If given a compliance notice, power to ask the information commissioner to extend the time within which it must take the action stated in the compliance notice.
Agency	159(3)(b)	In the specified circumstances, power to give the commissioner an undertaking to take the stated action within the extended period.
Agency	161(1)	Power to apply to QCAT for a review of the decision of the information commissioner.
CHAPTER 5 – PRIVACY COMPLAINTS		
Part 3 - Mediation of privacy complaints		
Respondent	172(1)	Power to agree on a resolution of the complaint.

Entity power given to	Section of INPA	Description
Respondent	172(2)	Power to ask the information commissioner to prepare a written record of the agreement.
SCHEDULE 3 – INFORMATION PRIVACY PRINCIPLES		
Agency	2(5)(b)	Power to form a reasonable belief that there would be little practical benefit to the individual in complying with (3) in the circumstances.
Agency	7(3)(a)	Power to consider it is not required to amend personal information included in a document under the agency's control in a way asked for by the individual the subject of the personal information.
Agency	10(1)(b)	Power to be satisfied on reasonable grounds that the use of the information for the other purpose is necessary to lessen or prevent a serious threat to the life, health, safety, or welfare of an individual, or to public health, safety or welfare.
Agency	10(1)(d)	Power to be satisfied on reasonable grounds that the use of the information for the other purpose is necessary in certain circumstances.
Agency	11(1)(c)	Power to be satisfied on reasonable grounds that the disclosure is necessary to lessen or prevent a serious threat to the life, health, safety or welfare of an individual, or to public health, safety or welfare.
Agency	11(1)(e)	Power to be satisfied on reasonable grounds that the disclosure of the information is necessary in certain circumstances.
Agency	11(1)(f)(iv)	Power to be satisfied on reasonable grounds that the relevant entity will not disclose the personal information to another entity.

Schedule 2

Limitations to the Exercise of Power

1. Where Council in its budget or by resolution allocates an amount for the expenditure of Council funds in relation to a particular matter, the delegate in exercising delegated power in relation to that matter, will only commit the Council to reasonably foreseeable expenditure up to the amount allocated.
2. The delegate will not exercise any delegated power in relation to a matter which, to the delegate's knowledge adversely affects, or is likely to adversely affect, the Council's relations with the public at large.
3. The delegate will not exercise any delegated power contrary to a resolution or other decision of Council (including a policy decision relating to the matter).
4. The delegate will not exercise any delegated power in a manner, or which has the foreseeable affect, of being contrary to an adopted Council policy or procedure.
5. The delegate will only exercise a delegated power under this resolution in a manner which complies with the requirements of Council's Planning Scheme and any exercise of power which involves a departure from or variation of those requirements will only be undertaken by Council.
6. The delegate will not exercise any power which cannot lawfully be the subject of delegation by Council.

COUNCIL DELEGATIONS TO CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

Instrument of Delegation – Right to Information Act 2009

Meeting Date: 26 April 2017

Attachment No: 2

INSTRUMENT OF DELEGATION

Right to Information Act 2009

Under section 257 of the *Local Government Act 2009*, **Rockhampton Regional Council** resolves to delegate the exercise of the powers contained in Schedule 1 to the Chief Executive Officer.

These powers must be exercised subject to the limitations contained in Schedule 2.

All prior resolutions delegating the same powers to the Chief Executive Officer are repealed.

Schedule 1

Right to Information Act 2009 ("RTIA")

Entity power given to	Section of RTIA	Description
CHAPTER 3 – DISCLOSURE BY APPLICATION UNDER THIS ACT		
Part 3 - Dealing with Application		
Division 2 – Preliminary contact with applicant		
NOTE	30(1)	Power to deal with all access applications made to a local government as an agency under this Act, is given directly to the Chief Executive Officer as the Council's "principal officer".
Principal Officer	30(2)	The CEO as the Council's Principal Officer has the power to delegate the principal officer powers to deal with an application to another officer of the agency.
Entity	32(1)(b)	Power to decide the application is outside the scope of this Act.
Entity	32(2)	Power to give a prescribed written notice to the applicant of the decision.
Agency	33(2)	Power to inform the person how the application does not comply with the relevant application requirement.
Agency	33(3)	Power to consult with the applicant with a view to making an application in a form complying with all relevant application requirements.
Agency	33(5)	Power to decide the application does not comply with all relevant application requirements and give the applicant prescribed written notice of the decision.
Agency	34(2)	Power to, within 15 business days after the application is received, inform the applicant that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the application could have been made under the Information Privacy Act without any application fee or processing charge being payable; and (b) the applicant may either: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) ask for the application to be dealt with under the Information Privacy Act; or (ii) confirm the application as an application under this Act.
Agency	35(1)	In the specified circumstances, power to ask the applicant for a further specified period to consider the application.
Agency	35(3)	In the specified circumstances, power to continue to consider the application and make a considered decision relating to it.
Agency	36(1)	If a person makes an access application, power to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) consider whether a processing charge or access charge is payable in relation to the application; and (b) before the end of the processing period for the application, give the applicant: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) a schedule of relevant documents for the applicant unless the applicant waives the requirement; and

Entity power given to	Section of RTIA	Description
		(ii) a charges estimate notice.
Agency	36(2)	Power to consult with the applicant with a view to narrowing the application to reduce the applicable charges.
Agency	36(4)	Power to give the applicant a new charges estimate notice.
Agency	36(7)	Power to agree to extend the prescribed period.
Division 3 – Contact with relevant third party		
Agency	37(1)	Power to give access to a document that contains information the disclosure of which may reasonably be expected to be of concern to a government, agency or person (relevant third party) only after taking steps that are reasonably practicable to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) obtain the views of the relevant third party about whether: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) the document is a document to which this Act does not apply; or (ii) the information is exempt information or contrary to public interest information; and (b) inform the relevant third party that if access is given to the document because of an access application, access may also be given to the document under a disclosure log.
Agency	37(3)(b)	Power to decide: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) the document is a document to which this Act does apply; or (ii) the information is not exempt information or contrary to public interest information.
Agency	37(3)(c)	Power to give prescribed written notice of the decision to the applicant and relevant third party.
Agency	37(4)	Power to give the applicant written notice when access is no longer deferred under subsection (3)(d).
Division 4 – Transfers		
Agency	38(2)	In the specified circumstances, power to transfer an application to another agency.
Agency	38(2)(b)	Power to consent to the transfer of an application.
Part 4 - Refusal to Deal with Application		
Agency	40(2)	Power to refuse to deal with the application without having identified any or all of the documents.
Agency	41(1)	Power to consider that the work involved in dealing with an application or all of the applications would substantially and unreasonably divert the resources of agency from their use, and subsequently the power to refuse to deal with an access application, or if there are 2 or more, all of the applications.
Agency	42(1)(a)	Power to give the applicant a written notice: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) stating an intention to refuse to deal with the application; and

Entity power given to	Section of RTIA	Description
		(ii) advising that, for the prescribed consultation period for the notice, the applicant may consult with the agency with a view to making an application in a form that would remove the ground for refusal; and (iii) stating the effect of subsections (2) to (6).
Agency	42(1)(a)(ii)	Power to consult the applicant with a view to making an application in the form that would remove the ground for refusal.
Agency	42(6)	Power to agree to a longer prescribed consultation period.
Agency	43(3)	In the specified circumstances, power to refuse to deal with a later application to the extent it is for access to a document or documents sought under the first application.
Agency	43(3)(b)(ii)	Power to decide that the application is for a document to which this Act does not apply.
Agency	43(3)(b)(iii)	Power to decide that the document or documents sought are documents access to which was refused under section 47.
Agency	43(3)(c)(ii)	Power to decide that the application is for a document to which chapter 3 of the Information Privacy Act does not apply.
Part 5 - Decision		
Agency	45(a)	In the specified circumstances, power to make a considered decision: (i) whether access is to be given to the document; and (ii) if the access is to be given – whether any charge must be paid before access is given.
Agency	45(b)	Power to give the person written notice of the decision under section 54.
Principal Officer	46(2)	In the specified circumstances, power to give prescribed written notice of the decision to the applicant.
Agency	47(3)	In the specified circumstances, power to refuse access to a document of the agency.
Agency	48(1)	For an access application made for a document, power to decide to give access to the document unless disclosure would, on balance, be contrary to the public interest.
Agency	48(3)	Despite section 48(1), power to decide to give access to all or part of a document.
Agency	49(1)	For an access application made for a document, power to decide to give access to the document unless disclosure would, on balance, be contrary to the public interest.
Agency	49(3)	Power to consider on the balance, disclosure of information would be contrary to the public interest.
Agency	49(5)	Despite section 47(3)(b), power to decide to give access to all or part of a document.
Agency	50(1)	For an access application made for a document, power to decide to give access to the document unless disclosure

Entity power given to	Section of RTIA	Description
		would, on balance, be contrary to the public interest.
Agency	50(4)	Despite section 47(3)(c), power to decide to give access to all of part of a document.
Agency	51(1)	For an access application made for a document, power to decide to give access to the document unless disclosure would, on balance, be contrary to the public interest.
Agency	51(3)	Despite section 47(3)(d), power to decide to give access to all or part of a document.
Agency	52(1)(a)	Power to be satisfied that a document does not exist.
Agency	52(1)(b)	Power to be satisfied that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) the document has been or should be in the agency's possession; and (ii) all reasonable steps have been taken to find the document but the document cannot be found.
Agency	52(2)	In the specified circumstances, power to consider the document has been kept in, and is retrievable from, the backup system.
Agency	54(1)	For the specified purposes, power to give a prescribed written notice to an applicant for an access application.
Agency	55(2)	In the specified circumstances, power to give a prescribed written notice.
Part 6 - Charging Regime		
Division 3 – Waiver of charges		
Agency	64(1)	Power to consider that the likely associated costs to the agency would be more than the likely amount of the charge, and waive a processing or access charge.
Agency	66(2)	In the specified circumstances, power to decide to waive any processing charge, or access charge for the application.
Agency	66(3)	Power to give the applicant a prescribed written notice of a decision under subsection (2) before the end of the processing period.
Part 7 - Giving Access		
Division 1 – Giving access to applicant		
Agency	68(4)	In the specified circumstances, power to refuse access in a particular form and to give in another form.
Agency	68(8)	Power to give access to a document in another form if agreed to by the applicant.
Agency	72(1)	In the specified circumstances, power to defer giving access to a document for a reasonable period.
Agency	72(2)	Power to give the applicant written notice when access is no longer deferred under section 72(1).
Agency	73(1)	Power to reasonably consider whether information in a document is not relevant to the access application for the document.

Entity power given to	Section of RTIA	Description
Agency	73(2)	Power to delete irrelevant information from a copy of a document and give access to the document by giving access to a copy of the document with the irrelevant information deleted.
Agency	73(3)	Power to consider, from the terms of the application or after consultation with the applicant: (a) the applicant would accept the copy; and (b) it is reasonably practicable to give access to the copy.
Agency	74	In the specified circumstances, power to give access.
Agency	75	In the specified circumstances, power to give access.
Agency	76(2)	In the specified circumstances, power to consider whether it is consistent with the primary object of the Act to give the applicant, or a person nominated by the applicant and approved by the agency (an <i>intermediary</i>), a summary of the person information on conditions of use or disclosure agreed between the agency and the intermediary, or between the agency, the intermediary and the applicant.
Agency	76(3)	Power to: (a) consult with the information giver; (b) consult with the other person.
Agency	77(2)	In the specified circumstances, power to direct that access to the document is to be given instead to an appropriately qualified healthcare professional nominated by the applicant and approved by the agency.
Part 8 - Internal Review		
Agency	83(1)	Power to decide an internal review application.
Agency	83(2)	Power to notify the applicant of the decision in the circumstances specified.
Principal Officer	83(3)	Power to give prescribed written notice of the decision to the applicant.
Part 9 - External Review		
Division 3 – After application made		
Agency	93(1)(b)	Power to apply to the commissioner to allow further time to deal with the access application.
Division 5 – Powers of information commissioner on external review		
Agency	99(2)	Power to give an additional statement to the commissioner and the applicant, containing further and better particulars of the reasons for the decision.
Part 10 - Vexatious Applicants		
Agency	114(1)	Power to apply to the information commissioner to request a declaration that a person is a vexatious applicant.
Part 11 - References of questions of law and appeals		
Participant in an external	118(1)	Power to request the commissioner refer a question of law

Entity power given to	Section of RTIA	Description
review		arising on an external review to QCAT.
Participant in an external review	119(1)	Power to appeal to the appeal tribunal against the decision of the information commissioner on the external review.

SCHEDULE 4

Part 4 - Factors favouring nondisclosure in the public interest because of public interest harming disclosure		
Prescribed entity	1(3)	Power to make an application to the information commissioner to extend the 10 year period if the commissioner considers the extension in the public interest.

Schedule 2

Limitations to the Exercise of Power

1. Where Council in its budget or by resolution allocates an amount for the expenditure of Council funds in relation to a particular matter, the delegate in exercising delegated power in relation to that matter, will only commit the Council to reasonably foreseeable expenditure up to the amount allocated.
2. The delegate will not exercise any delegated power in relation to a matter which, to the delegate's knowledge adversely affects, or is likely to adversely affect, the Council's relations with the public at large.
3. The delegate will not exercise any delegated power contrary to a resolution or other decision of Council (including a policy decision relating to the matter).
4. The delegate will not exercise any delegated power in a manner, or which has the foreseeable affect, of being contrary to an adopted Council policy or procedure.
5. The delegate will only exercise a delegated power under this resolution in a manner which complies with the requirements of Council's Planning Scheme and any exercise of power which involves a departure from or variation of those requirements will only be undertaken by Council.
6. The delegate will not exercise any power which cannot lawfully be the subject of delegation by Council.

COUNCIL DELEGATIONS TO CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

Instrument of Delegation – Waste Reduction and Recycling Act 2011

Meeting Date: 26 April 2017

Attachment No: 3

INSTRUMENT OF DELEGATION

Waste Reduction and Recycling Act 2011

Under section 257 of the *Local Government Act 2009*, **Rockhampton Regional Council** resolves to delegate the exercise of the powers contained in Schedule 1 to the Chief Executive Officer.

These powers must be exercised subject to the limitations contained in Schedule 2.

All prior resolutions delegating the same powers to the Chief Executive Officer are repealed.

Schedule 1

Waste Reduction and Recycling Act 2011 ("WRRRA")

Entity power given to	Section of WRRRA	Description
CHAPTER 3 – WASTE LEVY		
Part 1 - Weighbridges		
Operator of waste disposal site	52(2)	Power to give the Chief Executive a return in the approved form for the period prescribed under a regulation.
CHAPTER 5 – OFFENCES RELATING TO LITTERING AND ILLEGAL DUMPING		
Part 2 - Material That May Become Waste		
Division 1 - Roads		
Powers delegated to Council in first instance by Chief Executive pursuant to Waste Reduction & Recycling (Local Government - Waste Management) Delegation (No. 1) 2012	110(1) ³	Power to hold a belief on reasonable grounds that documents have been distributed by being placed in or on motor vehicles, or attached to buildings or other fixed structures in contravention of s109.
Powers delegated to Council in first instance by Chief Executive pursuant to Waste Reduction & Recycling (Local Government - Waste Management) Delegation (No. 1) 2012	110(2) ⁴	Subject to s110(1), power to give a notice to a person who is an adult if on the reasonable belief that the person: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) authorised or arranged for the distribution of the documents; or b) authorised or arranged for the printing of the documents; or c) placed or attached any of the documents.
Powers delegated to Council in first instance by Chief Executive pursuant to Waste Reduction and Recycling (Local Government - Waste Management) Delegation (No. 1) 2012	111(1) ⁵	Power to hold a belief on reasonable grounds that advertising material has been distributed in an area by being delivered to premises in contraction of the unlawful delivery provision or the secure delivery provision.
Powers delegated to Council in first instance by Chief Executive pursuant	111(2) ⁶	Subject to s111(1), power to give a notice to a person who is an adult if on the reasonable belief that the person: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) authorised or arranged for the distribution of the

³ The power can only be exercised as it relates to Chapter 5, Part 2 of the Act.

⁴ The power can only be exercised as it relates to Chapter 5, Part 2 of the Act.

⁵ The power can only be exercised as it relates to Chapter 5, Part 2 of the Act.

⁶ The power can only be exercised as it relates to Chapter 5, Part 2 of the Act.

Entity power given to	Section of WRRRA	Description
to Waste Reduction and Recycling (Local Government - Waste Management) Delegation (No. 1) 2012		documents; or b) authorised or arranged for the printing of the documents; or c) placed or attached any of the documents.
Powers delegated to Council in first instance by Chief Executive pursuant to Waste Reduction and Recycling (Local Government - Waste Management) Delegation (No. 1) 2012	112(3) ⁷	In the circumstances and subject to s112(4), power to direct a responsible entity to collect material from premises within a period of time.
CHAPTER 6 – STRATEGIC PLANNING FOR WASTE REDUCTION AND RECYCLING		
Part 2 - Local Government Strategic Planning For Waste		
<i>Division 3 - Chief executive action to prepare waste reduction and recycling plan for local government</i>		
Local Government	128(3)(c)	Power to make written submissions.
CHAPTER 8 – PROVISIONS FOR END OF WASTE		
Part 2 - End of Waste Codes		
<i>Division 3 - Amendment, cancellation or suspension of end of waste codes</i>		
Person	168(1)	Power to apply to the Chief Executive to amend an end of waste code.
Applicant	170(2)	Power to agree to extend the stated period.
<i>Division 4 - Registration of end of waste resource producers</i>		
Person	173B(1)	Power to give the Chief Executive a notice that Council intends to become a registered resource producer for the code.
Person	173D(1)(e)	Power to make a written submission to the Chief Executive about why the proposed action should not be taken.
Part 3 - End of Waste Approvals		
<i>Division 1 – Grant of end of waste approvals</i>		
Person	173I(1)	Power to apply to the Chief Executive for an end of waste approval for one kind of waste to be used as a resource.
Applicant	173J(2)	Power to agree to extend the stated period.

7

The power can only be exercised as it relates to Chapter 5, Part 2 of the Act.

Entity power given to	Section of WRRRA	Description
Person	173Q(1)	Power to apply to the Chief Executive to extend an end of waste approval.
<i>Division 2 – Transfer or amendment of end of waste approvals on application</i>		
Holder of an end of waste approval	173S(1)	Power to apply to the Chief Executive to: (a) amend the approval. (b) transfer the approval to another person.
Applicant	173T(2)	Power to agree to extend the stated period.
<i>Division 3 – Amendment, cancellation or suspension of end of waste approval</i>		
Holder of an end of waste approval	173Y(3)(f)	Power to make a written submission to the Chief Executive about why the proposed action should not be taken.
<i>Division 4 – Surrender of end of waste approval</i>		
Holder of an end of waste approval	173ZA	Power to surrender an end of waste approval by giving the Chief Executive written notice of the surrender.
CHAPTER 9 – REVIEWS		
Part 1 - Internal Reviews		
Powers delegated to Council in first instance by Chief Executive pursuant to Waste Reduction & Recycling (Authorised Persons) Delegation (No. 1) 2012	175 ⁸	Subject to conditions, power to consider an application for an internal review of a decision.
Powers delegated to Council in first instance by Chief Executive pursuant to Waste Reduction & Recycling (Authorised Persons) Delegation (No. 1) 2012	176(2) ⁹	Power to extend the time for making an internal review application.
Applicant of an internal review application	177(2)	Power to apply for a stay of an original decision.
Powers delegated to Council in first instance by Chief Executive pursuant to Waste Reduction and Recycling (Authorised Persons) Delegation (No.	178(1)(a) ¹⁰	Power to conduct an internal review of the decision the subject of the application.

⁸ The power can only be exercised as it relates to sections 248(2) and 253(3) of the Act.

⁹ The power can only be exercised as it relates to sections 248(2) and 253(3) of the Act.

¹⁰ The power can only be exercised as it relates to sections 248(2) and 253(3) of the Act.

Entity power given to	Section of WRRRA	Description
1) 2012		
Powers delegated to Council in first instance by Chief Executive pursuant to Waste Reduction and Recycling (Authorised Persons) Delegation (No. 1) 2012	178(1)(b) ¹¹	Power to make a decision to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) confirm the original decision; or ii) amend the original decision; or iii) substitute another decision for the original decision.
CHAPTER 10 - AUTHORISED PERSONS		
Part 2 - General Matters About Authorised Persons		
<i>Division 2 - Appointment</i>		
Powers delegated to Council in first instance by Chief Executive pursuant to Waste Reduction and Recycling (Authorised Persons) Delegation (No. 1) 2012	183(1) ¹²	Power to appoint an authorised person.
Powers delegated to Council in first instance by Chief Executive pursuant to Waste Reduction & Recycling (Authorised Persons) Delegation (No. 1) 2012	187 ¹³	To issue an identify card to an authorised person.
CHAPTER 11 – SHOW CAUSE NOTICES AND COMPLIANCE NOTICES		
Part 2 - Show Cause Notices		
Powers delegated to Council in first instance by Chief Executive pursuant to Waste Reduction & Recycling (Local	246(1) ¹⁴	Power to reasonably believe a person has contravened a prescribed provision.

¹¹ The power can only be exercised as it relates to sections 248(2) and 253(3) of the Act.

¹² The authorised person can be appointed to exercise the powers in section 117 and Chapter 10 of the WRRRA in relation to the following offences:

- (a) Chapter 5: Parts 1, 2 and Part 3, Division 1 and 2 of the Act;
- (b) Section 251(a) in relation to a contravention of section 107(1), 108, 109(1) or (2);
- (c) Section 251(b) in relation to a contravention of section 103 or 104;
- (d) Section 254, and section 264 of the Act.

¹³ The authorised person can be appointed to exercise the powers in section 117 and Chapter 10 of the WRRRA in relation to the following offences:

- (a) Chapter 5: Parts 1, 2 and Part 3, Division 1 and 2 of the Act;
- (b) Section 251(a) in relation to a contravention of section 107(1), 108, 109(1) or (2);
- (c) Section 251(b) in relation to a contravention of section 103 or 104;
- (d) Section 254, and section 264 of the Act.

¹⁴ The power can only be exercised as it relates to sections 103(1), 104(1), 107(1), 108, 109(1) or (2), and 112(2) of WRRRA.

Entity power given to	Section of WRRRA	Description
Government - Waste Management) Delegation (No. 1) 2012		
Powers delegated to Council in first instance by Chief Executive pursuant to Waste Reduction & Recycling (Local Government - Waste Management) Delegation (No. 1) 2012	246(2) ¹⁵	Power to give a person a show cause notice, subject to subsection (3).
Powers delegated to Council in first instance by Chief Executive pursuant to Waste Reduction & Recycling (Local Government - Waste Management) Delegation (No. 1) 2012	246(3) ¹⁶	Power to reasonably consider that it is not appropriate in the circumstances to give the show cause notice.
Part 3 - Compliance Notices		
Powers delegated to Council in first instance by Chief Executive pursuant to Waste Reduction & Recycling (Local Government - Waste Management) Delegation (No. 1) 2012	248(1) ¹⁷	Subject to s246 (2) and subject to holding a reasonable belief that a person has contravened, or is contravening, a prescribed provision, power to give a compliance notice to a person requiring the person to do either or both of the following – a) to refrain from contravening the prescribed provision; b) to remedy the contravention in the way stated in the notice.
Powers delegated to Council in first instance by Chief Executive pursuant to Waste Reduction & Recycling (Local Government - Waste Management) Delegation (No. 1) 2012	249(2) ¹⁸	Power to give a compliance notice if the Chief Executive: a) has considered all submissions made by the person about the show cause notice within the period state in that notice; and b) still believes it is appropriate to give a compliance notice.
CHAPTER 12 – WASTE AUDITS		
Part 2 - Chief Executive May Require Conduct Of Waste Audits		

¹⁵ The power can only be exercised as it relates to sections 103(1), 104(1), 107(1), 108, 109(1) or (2), and 112(2) of WRRRA.

¹⁶ The power can only be exercised as it relates to sections 103(1), 104(1), 107(1), 108, 109(1) or (2), and 112(2) of WRRRA.

¹⁷ The power can only be exercised as it relates to sections 103(1), 104(1), 107(1), 108, 109(1) or (2), and 112(2) of WRRRA.

¹⁸ The power can only be exercised as it relates to sections 103(1), 104(1), 107(1), 108, 109(1) or (2), and 112(2) of WRRRA.

Entity power given to	Section of WRRRA	Description
Powers delegated to Council in first instance by Chief Executive pursuant to Waste Reduction & Recycling (Local Government - Waste Management) Delegation (No. 1) 2012	253(1) ¹⁹	Subject to holding a reasonable suspicion that a person is contravening or has contravened a prescribed provision, power to give a notice requiring a person to commission a waste audit of the matter and to provide a waste report on the audit.
Part 3 - Other Provisions		
A recipient as defined in s253(1).	256(1)	Power to make and provide a statutory declaration.
CHAPTER 13 – COURT ORDERS		
Powers delegated to Council in first instance by Chief Executive pursuant to Waste Reduction & Recycling (Local Government - Waste Management) Delegation (No. 1) 2012	260(2)	Power to carry out work or take any other action reasonably necessary to fulfil the requirements of the order.
Powers delegated to Council in first instance by Chief Executive pursuant to Waste Reduction and Recycling (Local Government - Waste Management) Delegation (No. 1) 2012	261	Power to bring a proceeding in the Magistrates Court for an order to remedy or restrain an offence against this Act, or a threatened or anticipated offence against this Act.
CHAPTER 14 – MISCELLANEOUS		
Powers delegated to Council in first instance by Chief Executive pursuant to Waste Reduction and Recycling (Local Government - Waste Management) Delegation (No. 1) 2012	264(2)(c)	Power to keep documents under this Act in accordance with this section.
Powers delegated to Council in first instance by Chief Executive pursuant to Waste Reduction & Recycling (Local Government - Waste Management) Delegation	270	Power to approve forms for use under this Act.

¹⁹ The power can only be exercised as it relates to section 104 of WRRRA.

Entity power given to	Section of WRRRA	Description
(No. 1) 2012		
CHAPTER 15 – TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS		
Part 2 - Discounted Levy For Residue Waste Disposal Until 30 June 2014		
Entity who conducts a recycling activity	278(1)	Power to make a residue waste discounting application.
Applicant of a residue waste discounting application	279(3)	Power to agree to a later date for the provision of further information.
Applicant of a residue waste discounting application	281(3)	Power to agree to or ask for a condition to a grant of application.
Holder of a residue waste discounting application	284(3)(e)	Power to make written submissions to show why a proposed cancellation should not be carried out.
Part 3 - Exempt From Waste Levy For Residue Waste Until 30 June 2014		
Entity who conducts a recycling activity	287(1)	Power to make a transition period exempt residue waste application.
Applicant of a transition period exempt residue waste application	290(3)	Power to agree to or ask for a condition to a grant of application.
Holder of a transition period exempt residue waste application	293(3)(e)	Power to make written submissions.

Schedule 2

Limitations to the Exercise of Power

1. Where Council in its budget or by resolution allocates an amount for the expenditure of Council funds in relation to a particular matter, in exercising delegated power in relation to that matter, the delegate will only commit Council to reasonably foreseeable expenditure up to the amount allocated.
2. The delegate will not exercise any delegated power in relation to a matter which, to the delegate's knowledge, adversely affects, or is likely to adversely affect, Council's relations with the public at large.
3. The delegate will not exercise any delegated power contrary to a resolution or other decision of Council (including a policy decision relating to the matter).
4. The delegate will not exercise any delegated power in a manner, or which has the foreseeable effect, of being contrary to an adopted Council policy or procedure.
5. The delegate will only exercise a delegated power under this resolution in a manner which complies with the requirements of Council's Planning Scheme, and any exercise of power which involves a departure from or variation of those requirements will only be undertaken by Council.
6. The delegate will not exercise any delegated power which cannot lawfully be the subject of delegation by Council.

11.4 COUNCIL DELEGATIONS TO MAYOR

File No: 4107
Attachments: Nil
Authorising Officer: Ross Cheesman - Deputy Chief Executive Officer
Author: Tracy Sweeney - Manager Workforce and Strategy

SUMMARY

This report seeks Council's approval for delegation under State legislation to the Mayor.

OFFICER'S RECOMMENDATION

THAT Council resolves as per section 257 of the *Local Government Act 2009* to delegate to the Mayor the power to approve leave of the Chief Executive Officer in accordance with Clause 12 of the Chief Executive Officer's Contract of Employment.

COMMENTARY

The Chief Executive Officer's leave entitlements are detailed in Clause 12 of the CEO's Contract of Employment stating leave must be taken at a time as agreed between the employee and the Council. To streamline the process of approving leave delegation to the Mayor is recommended.

LEGISLATIVE CONTEXT

Section 257 of the *Local Government Act 2009* allows Council to delegate its powers to one or more individuals or standing committees, including to the Mayor.

LEGAL IMPLICATIONS

Important legal principles which apply to the delegation proposal set out in this report are:-

- Council at all times retains power to revoke the delegation. Accordingly, Council retains ultimate control.
- Council, as delegator, has responsibility to ensure that the relevant power is properly exercised. Council will therefore continue to supervise and oversee the exercise of its powers.
- A delegation of power by Council may be subject to any lawful conditions which Council wishes to impose. The imposition of conditions enables Council to impose checks and balances on its delegations. However, the delegated power cannot be unduly fettered.
- The delegate must exercise a delegated power fairly and impartially, without being influenced by or being subject to the discretion of other individuals.

CONCLUSION

Once Council has resolved to delegate to the Mayor, the exercise of the power will take place subject to the conditions outlined in the CEO's Contract of Employment.

11.5 SOUTH ROCKHAMPTON FLOOD LEVEE PROJECT

File No:	1743
Attachments:	1. SRFL Community Engagement Reports 2. SRFL Feasibility Summary Report
Authorising Officer:	Evan Pardon - Chief Executive Officer
Author:	Angus Russell - Senior Executive Strategic Projects

SUMMARY

The report recommends that the South Rockhampton Flood Levee be endorsed by Council and that Council seek Federal and State Government funding for the project.

OFFICER'S RECOMMENDATION

THAT Council:

1. Endorse the South Rockhampton Flood Levee Project;
2. Notes the request by the Premier to the Prime Minister for funding for South Rockhampton Levee, and write to the Premier thanking her for her support for this vital project; and
3. Sets aside up to \$10 million as our contribution to the \$60 million project.

COMMENTARY

Rockhampton has experienced multiple natural disasters in the past seven years including major flooding in 2011, 2013 and 2017 as well as severe Tropical Cyclone Marcia in 2015. As a result, there has been considerable focus and effort on the potential to mitigate the impacts of flooding.

Council adopted a *Flood Management Strategy* in June 2014. The strategy provides an overarching framework for Council's current and future floodplain risk management activities and plans. One dimension of the strategy is to provide appropriate flood mitigation infrastructure and the strategy noted at the time that investigations into the South Rockhampton Flood Levee (SRFL) were ongoing.

The South Rockhampton Flood Levee Planning and Design Project commenced in 2013 and was completed in October 2014. The project was jointly funded by Council and the State and Federal Governments and assessed the technical and economic feasibility of the project. A copy of the *South Rockhampton Flood Levee Feasibility Summary Report* (AECOM, October 2014) is attached to this report.

There was extensive community and stakeholder consultation throughout the project and details of that consultation are also attached to this report. Over 12 months a variety of engagement and education campaigns were undertaken to build awareness, understanding and providing opportunities for regular community conversations. This community engagement was in excess of what Council's adopted Community Engagement Policy and Procedure requires. Toward the end of the engagement Council undertook a direct survey of property owners in the levee area to assess support for the project and willingness to contribute to the cost of the levee. The survey indicated that around 64.2% of landholders supported the project. An independent survey of the wider community was also undertaken by CQU on Council's behalf. That survey indicated 65.3% support for the project. Further details of these surveys are attached.

Council was unsuccessful in gaining capital funding for the SRFL project through the State's disaster mitigation and resilience funding programs in May 2014 and at the time there was no support at either a State or Federal level to fund the project.

While project design and specifications were complete in October 2014, the project has been awaiting renewed interest in and more substantial resourcing of flood mitigation from the State and Federal Governments. Without such a commitment, it has not been prudent for Council to commit further funds to advancing the project.

Major flooding in Rockhampton in April 2017 as a result of ex-TC Debbie has reinvigorated interest in the SRFL project. As a result, this report seeks Council's formal endorsement of the project and approval to seek State and Federal Government funding of the project which is estimated to cost \$60 million.

BACKGROUND

The SRFL project involves the construction of the South Rockhampton Flood Levee. The levee is approximately 9 km long and will run from the Rockhampton CBD to Blackall Street at Upper Dawson Road. The levee will be constructed to 1% Annual Exceedance Probability (AEP) or 100 year Average Recurrence Interval (ARI) flood immunity with 900 mm freeboard. It will consist of sections of earth embankment, crib wall, flood wall and temporary levee structures. The levee will incorporate a spillway section, approximately 400 metres long and 300 mm higher than the 1% AEP design level. The spillway will be designed to accommodate events larger than the design 1% AEP and protect the levee from catastrophic failure if the crest overtops in even larger events.

The levee will be fitted with flood gates that will be open when the river is not in flood to allow access and local rainfall events to drain normally. During major floods, the flood gates will be closed. Underground drains will be adapted to prevent water flowing back into the leveed area during riverine flood events. Local rainfall that falls while the river levels are elevated will be collected in detention basins and pumped out of the leveed area. The levee embankment will also provide, in part, a pedestrian and cycle path that links the Rockhampton CBD and Botanic Gardens.

The Construction Cost Estimate for the SRFL is \$59.8 million (September 2014 base) which includes a contingency of \$6.12 million or 12% of total costs (excluding principal's obligations) but excludes potential compensation costs for properties that are potentially affected by afflux on the Yeppen Floodplain. The ongoing operating costs of the levee have been estimated to be \$100,000 per annum (September 2014 cost base) and would need to be met by Council.

As an indication of potential project cost escalation, the Roads and Bridges Construction Index has reduced by 0.85% between September 2014 and December 2016. As a result, a cost estimate of \$60 million is considered reasonable.

The broad objectives of the SRFL project are to:

- Mitigate the economic and social impacts of flooding on the local community.
- Reduce the cost of flood response, recovery and reconstruction.
- Enhance property values and provide urban renewal opportunities.
- Minimise adverse impacts on the local, State and National economies.
- Improve the flood immunity of the Bruce Highway (Lower Dawson Road).

A detailed economic appraisal has been undertaken to assess the economic feasibility of the project. The appraisal brought together a range of direct and indirect costs and benefits pertaining to the project. The following benefits were quantified in the assessment.

- Reduced disaster management costs
- Reduced residential and commercial flood damage
- Reduced insurance premiums
- Reduced business interruptions and losses
- Improved property values
- Reduced maintenance and repair costs
- Avoidance of alternative infrastructure outlays

The following intangible benefits were also identified but not quantified.

- Reduced public health and safety risk
- Improved social well-being and improved community resilience
- Provision of urban renewal opportunities
- Provision of recreation opportunities
- Improving the reputation of Rockhampton

The SRFL project will reduce the risk of flooding to vulnerable parts of the community and will substantially minimise future flood damage costs. Overall, the economic appraisal of the SRFL project indicates the project's net present value to be \$28 million and benefit cost ratio to be 1.5 at a discount rate of 6% per annum.

A preliminary assessment of potential staging of the project in 2014 indicated that there may be opportunities to stage the project, however it would need to be completed in whole to realise a significant proportion of its benefits. As such, staging options should only be considered to smooth financial impacts and cashflows.

Planning and design of the South Rockhampton Flood Levee (SRFL) has been completed along with technical specifications to support procurement and construction.

While the development approval and corridor acquisition are yet to be initiated and completed, it is proposed that a delivery model similar to that employed by the Department of Transport and Main Roads for the Yeppen South project be employed to accelerate commencement of the project.

In this context and if sufficient capital funding is secured, it is proposed that an Early Tenderer Involvement (ETI) model be employed to procure construction. During the initial expression of interest stage, pre-lodgement and development applications, cultural heritage management plans and corridor acquisition process would be initiated. An updated construction cost estimate would also be prepared.

The second stage of the ETI process would engage closely with the shortlisted contractors and incorporate design and delivery optimisation to ensure the best value for money is delivered by the project.

PREVIOUS DECISIONS

The *RRC Flood Management Strategy* adopted by Council on 24 June 2014 provides an overarching summary of Council's strategy for the investigation, prevention and management of impacts from all types of flooding in the region.

In November 2015 Council endorsed and made a submission on the draft State Infrastructure Plan. That submission incorporated a listing of priority projects that included the SRFL project. That submission also noted the absence of disaster mitigation projects in the draft State Infrastructure Plan and suggested the following: *"Given the substantial cost of natural disasters across Queensland, this is a significant oversight or exclusion. The level of State and Federal Government resourcing of mitigation infrastructure needs to be increased substantially."*

BUDGET IMPLICATIONS

The estimated cost of the SRFL project is \$60 million. It is proposed that Council seek funding support from the State and Federal Governments with a Council contribution of up to \$10 million. The ongoing operating costs of the levee have been estimated to be \$100,000 per annum and would need to be met by Council. In terms of staffing implications, the SRFL will require as a minimum a dedicated Project Manager.

LEGISLATIVE CONTEXT

The delivery of the SRFL will require regulatory approvals prior to commencement. The project will also require acquisition of land required to construct the project.

RISK ASSESSMENT

As with any major infrastructure project, there are a range of potential risks including technical and project delivery risks as well as community perceptions and opinions. These risks should be actively managed through effective and structured project management. There are a number of activities such as preliminary discussions with regulators that may be advanced prior to any funding commitments, however activities should be limited until those funding commitments are forthcoming.

CORPORATE/OPERATIONAL PLAN

The recommendation of this report support a number of Council's stated goals including:

- Grow a strong, resilient and diversified economy
- Safe, secure and reliable infrastructure serving current and future community needs
- Liveable and distinctive communities that we are proud to be part of
- A safe, caring and healthy community that we all belong to.

CONCLUSION

Rockhampton has experienced major flooding on multiple occasions since 1991. This flooding has had direct financial, economic and social impacts that can be mitigated in part by investment in the SRFL. The SRFL was originally conceived and evaluated in the 1992 *Rockhampton Flood Management Strategy*. Extensive planning and design completed in 2014 has reaffirmed the projects viability.

Flooding in April this year has now rekindled discussion and interest in the project from the community and all levels of government. In this context, this report seeks Council's endorsement of the SRFL project and approval to seek State and Federal funding commitments to enable the project to proceed to construction.

SOUTH ROCKHAMPTON FLOOD LEVEE PROJECT

SRFL Community Engagement Reports

Meeting Date: 26 April 2017

Attachment No: 1

LET'S FIX THE FLOODING

Community support for the
South Rockhampton Flood Levee



Our community supports the levee!

The benefits and opportunities perceived by the
community

The concerns across the community

Community Engagement going forward





Our community supports the levee!

Rockhampton Regional Council has undertaken an extensive community engagement program on the proposed South Rockhampton Flood Levee since July 2013.

This involved discussing the proposal with various community members including landholders within the levee, landholders outside the levee and the broader community.

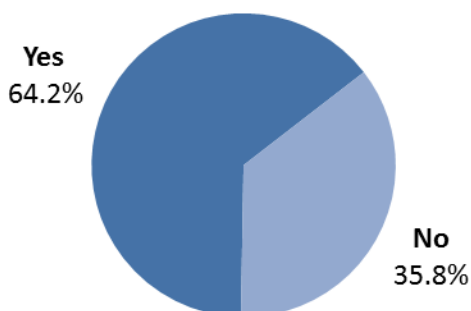
To understand if there was community support for the levee, Rockhampton Regional Council undertook two significant surveys which both indicate that there is support for the levee.

Survey No.1: Ratepayers within the levee that will pay a special charge for its construction

Council's financial model for this project is established so those that benefit most from the levee pay a significantly higher proportion of the construction costs.

A survey was sent to all property owners within the Q100 flood area that would pay a Special Charge to help fund the proposed flood levee. The Special Charge ranged from \$80-\$150 for residential and \$300-\$500 for non-residential in the areas of Depot Hill, Port Curtis, parts of Allenstown and Rockhampton City.

Question: Do you support the construction of the South Rockhampton Flood Levee?



Community Engagement Program

- One-to-one consultation with potentially affected landholders since July 2013.
- Consistent community updates of the project using letters, brochures and the media.
- Targeted presentations to the community.
- South Rockhampton Flood Levee Open Day.
- Survey of ratepayers within the proposed levee.
- Survey of the Rockhampton Region community.

Depot Hill / South Rockhampton

- Approximately 3,000 residents.
- SEIFA 849.3, significantly lower than the State average.
- Unemployment 8.7%; Rockhampton average is 4.9%.
- Total persons needing assistance (due to disability) 6.3% of local population.

Source: Australia Bureau of Statistics, Census 2011

Survey Highlights

- Property owners within the Q100 flood area in South Rockhampton surveyed
- 1000 assessable properties surveyed
- 476 responses received (47.6% response rate)
- 95% confidence level +/- 3.25%
- Majority supported the proposed levee knowing that a special charge would be levied.
- Reasons for no included affordability and whether the levee would work



A compelling case

Survey No.2: Community perceptions of the proposed South Rockhampton Flood Levee

An independent telephone survey was completed by CQUniversity's Population Research Laboratory to understand the community's perception of the proposed South Rockhampton Flood Levee and whether they supported it.

CQUniversity's Population Research Laboratory (PRL) conducts high quality and independent social surveys using advanced research methods. The PRL undertakes numerous flagship projects such as:

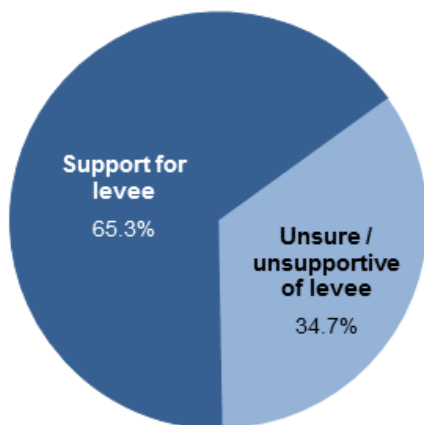
- Australian Health and Social Science Project; and
- The annual Queensland Social Survey.

PRL asked two key questions to understand the level of community support and the preferred funding model, which were:

Question: Would you support the flood levee irrespective of how Council funded its share of the cost of the levee?

Question: Would you support the levee if Council's cost was primarily paid for by those that have property inside the levee, with all other ratepayers contributing around \$10 from the general rate?

By condensing these two questions together the level of support for the levee can be understood. The following chart shows these condensed questions with 65.3% of the community supporting the levee.



Answers condensed	Number	Percentage
Support both options	98	23.2%
Support one of the options	178	42.1%
Support neither option	106	25.1%
Unsure/unresponsive	41	9.6%

Survey Highlights

- Independent survey.
- 423 telephone interviews.
- Broadly representative of the community.
- Slight skew towards persons that own property in the Region.
- 95% confidence level +/- 4.75%.

Preferred Funding Model

Council's share of the levee's cost is more strongly supported by the broader community when it is primarily funded by those that own residential, business, investment or commercial properties within the levee.

Question: Would you support the levee if Council's cost was primarily paid for by those that have property inside the levee, with all other ratepayers contributing around \$10 from the general rate?

Support primary payment	Percentage
Yes	50.1%
No	37.8%
Unsure	11.8%



The benefits and opportunities by the community

There were numerous benefits that the community believed would be created through the construction of the South Rockhampton Flood Levee.

The top two benefits supported by the community focused on minimising damage. Benefits ranked three and four focused on reducing disruptions. The fifth ranked benefit focused on social wellbeing.

The top five perceived benefits were:

Reduce damage to the city	71.9%
Help protect roads and infrastructure	70.0%
Reduce disruptions to the community	69.7%
Highway traffic won't need to be diverted during floods	68.3%
Help protect community members	67.1%

The community perceived that there was a major opportunity to utilise the levee as a fitness/lifestyle space by incorporating a cycleway/walkway on top of the levee.

Protecting the city's access to the highway was seen as another significant opportunity.

The integration of a heritage trail linking the Rockhampton riverfront through to Quay street was the third highest ranking opportunity.

Fitness trail, cycle track or walkways to be incorporated	68.6%
Protect the city's road access to the highway	63.4%
A heritage trail linking Quay Street could be incorporated	61.2%
Provide opportunities to improve areas of South Rockhampton	58.4%
Viewing platforms for wetlands areas could be incorporated	57.0%



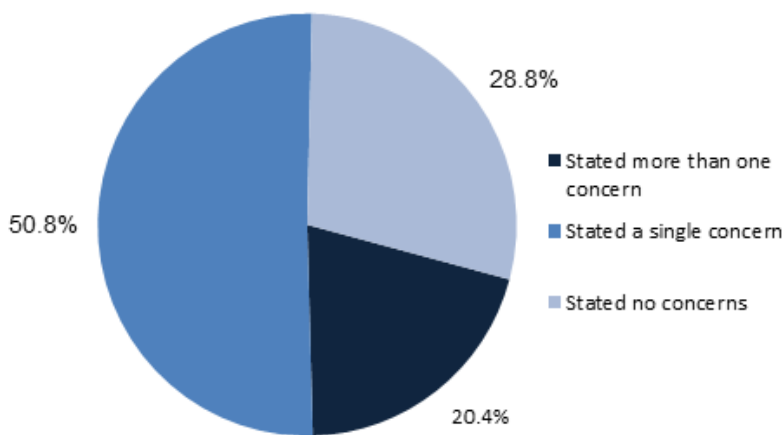
The concerns across the community

The main concerns from the community were cost and increasing flood waters outside of the levee.

The use of ratepayer funds for large projects always bring with it a level of concern, and this was anticipated. Information on the value for money will continue to build awareness across the Region.

One in five persons surveyed were concerned with increasing flood waters outside the levee. A variety of techniques have been used to convey the message that displacement of flood waters will be mainly over rural land and there is further communications on hydrology that needs to be completed.

If a resident had a concern, it mainly focused on one issue as seen below.



Concerns	Number	Percentage
The cost/expense of the flood levee	116	27.4%
It will increase flood waters outside the levee	90	21.3%
It won't be effective	38	9.0%
The levee could be breached	16	3.8%
I don't know enough about it	21	5.0%
Other concerns	139	32.9%
No concerns	122	28.8%

Community engagement going forward

Rockhampton Regional Council is committed to continuing the extensive engagement on the proposed South Rockhampton Flood Levee into the future. Results of surveys will be provided in an appropriate manner and further education on hydrology will be completed. The final touches to the feasibility study are being made now and this will also be provided to the community using appropriate techniques.



***The Proposed
South Rockhampton Flood Levee
Community Engagement Report***

Date: August 2014

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Attachment

Final Report – CQU – Community perceptions on the proposed South Rockhampton Flood Levee – June 2014

Executive Summary

The Rockhampton Regional Council has investigated the possible development of a flood levee that would help protect parts of South Rockhampton and access into the City from the South. The 1992 Rockhampton Flood Management Study categorised this proposed South Rockhampton Flood Levee as Priority 1 development along with sections of the Bruce and Capricorn Highways. The later have either been completed or are under construction.

The community engagement for the South Rockhampton Flood Levee project was rated as a “High Regional Engagement” due to the complexity of the project, the potential impact on residents and the significance of the proposal. In terms of ratings this is the highest rating an engagement can have under the Council’s Community Engagement Policy.

Community engagement for this project has been undertaken over 12 months. It used a proactive approach to build awareness, understanding, provided for a community conversation and sought to understand whether the community supported the proposed levee via primarily two surveys. One survey was mailed landholders that would be protected by the levee (and would pay a special charge), the other was an independent telephone survey sampling a broad section of the Region.

For those surveyed within the proposed levee that would pay a charge, 467 responses were received from 1000 assessable properties (46.7% response rate with a 95% confidence level +/- 3.31%). The sample gathered by CQUniversity had a solid spread of locations and age groups however it was slightly skewed. With 49,294 persons aged 18 years and over across the Region the sample provides a confidence level of 95% +/- 4.75%.

Main messages...

- **There is community support for the proposed South Rockhampton Flood Levee.**
 - Those within the proposed levee, 64.2% in favour, 35.8% opposed levee proposal.
 - The broader community, 65.3% in favour, 34.7% oppose levee proposal.
- **Residents and business owners that would pay a special charge support the levee.**
 - Residential in the 1 in 50yr and 1 in 100yr flood area – 64.8% support
 - Commercial in the 1 in 20yr, 1 in 50yr or 1 in 100yr flood area – 62.3% support
- **There are differences between the survey findings and Community Feedback Register**
 - The Community Feedback register is an opt-in engagement mechanism of which 166 people have completed with 67.5% disagreeing that the levee is a good investment.
 - There are significant differences in methodologies that need to be taken into account when comparing this information to the survey information.
- **There is community support for Council’s current funding proposal.**

Council’s proposal of a significant share of Council’s cost to be paid by landholders within the levee via a special charge with landholders outside this area paying \$10 per year:

 - 50.2% in favour of levee proposal, 37.9% oppose levee proposal, 11.9% unsure
- **Landholders outside the levee concerned with afflux and velocity of flood waters**
 - Engagement of this group started July 2013. Over 90 one-to-one meetings and telephone conversations have been completed with the above being main concerns.
- **Further awareness required for impacts of water outside the levee and flash flooding.**
- **Cost of the project and increasing flood waters outside the levee major concerns**
 - 27.4% of the community concerned with cost, 21.3% concerned with flood waters.

Methodology

Due to the complex nature of the project an integrated proactive methodology was used with four main elements. These are detailed below.

1. Build awareness of the proposed South Rockhampton Flood Levee

It was fundamental to the engagement of the community that communications would be undertaken regularly, in line with milestones and when relevant information was available.

At the beginning of July 2013 information was firstly provided to landholders explaining the proposal, the necessary investigations that would take place and a designated contact at Council to discuss any matters or concerns.

A broader awareness campaign was initiated shortly afterwards that focused on what was being proposed, why it was being proposed, where it would be, and what it would protect. To communicate this full / half / quarter page newspaper advertisements were undertaken through the Morning Bulletin, all Schools across the Region were sent the same information for their newsletters, Regional Voice members were sent regular information, various local newsletters were provided with ongoing information, media releases were completed and all information was made available through Council's website. This campaign ran from July to December 2013.

In December 2013, AECOM was awarded the tender for the South Rockhampton Flood Levee feasibility study. A refocus of the awareness campaign was completed to align itself to when important information would be available from the project team and to build understanding of the proposed flood levee as numerous elements of the project were complex.

2. Build understanding of the proposed South Rockhampton Flood Levee

A regular gets the facts type of communication was initiated early 2014 to try and explain numerous elements of the project that were complex. Newspapers and school newsletters were the main message delivery mechanisms.

Once the project team were confident the proposed South Rockhampton Flood Levee would work two main engagement mechanisms were used to further build understanding, the first an interactive Open Day and secondly a comprehensive communication campaign.

The South Rockhampton Flood Levee Open Day was held on the 10 May 2014 with approx 800 residents attending the event at Littler-Cum-Ingham Park, Rockhampton City. The Open Day was established with 12 information stations that ranged from "where the water will go", "how will it operate", "can we build on a floodplain" all the way to "build your own levee". Community members could interact and ask questions of the project team across various disciplines.

The comprehensive communications campaign – "*Let's fix major flooding*" was initiated to build understanding across the entire Region, this consisted of:

- Two "*Let's fix major flooding*" TV advertisements across stations Channel 7, Channel 9 and Channel 10. One advertisement explained what it was, what is protected and at a high level where the water went. The second advertisement focused on where it was and community places that would be protected by the levee. Total TV spots was 772, total average rating points for the advertisements was 1,361 which translates into the community being reached at least 13.6 times across this campaign.

-
- Two “*Let’s fix major flooding*” brochures sent to every household in the Region (2 X 33,100). The first outlining the key elements of the business case for the proposed levee. The second focused on the design and operation of the flood levee itself.

All information to help build understanding was also placed onto Council’s website, this included maps, diagrams and animations of where the water goes (with and without the levee).

3. Provide for a community conversation

A variety of techniques were used to help provide a community conversation through the engagement. These included:

- Landholder engagements with those directly outside the levee (N=230 landholders). Council has proactively engaged landholders outside the levee since July 2013. It was decided that any landholder that may have 7cm or more additional flood water on their property would be in this group and would be engaged more directly. Note that all of these are generally rural properties that would have been already wet in a riverine flood.

In total, seven updates were sent at regular intervals providing key information on the project. Also invitations to one-on-one meetings were communicated with over 90 meetings or telephone conversations undertaken by Council. AECOM (Council’s contracting agency) also undertook meetings with landholders along the levee alignment, 10 meetings were undertaken in total by AECOM.

- Community Engagement Register undertaken since July 2013. This register was an opt-in engagement mechanism where residents could complete questions, leave their comments and request contact to be made to discuss. In total, 166 comments have been provided.
- The Mayor also undertook numerous community conversations via social media and radio. Also the Mayor held numerous information sessions at various points throughout the project, these included the *Flood Management Strategy* presentation undertaken with Ian Dinham, numerous local leaders information sessions and also locality based sessions.

4. Understand whether the community supports the proposal

To understand whether the community supported the proposal two surveys were completed.

Survey of landholders that will pay a special charge per year within the levee

Landholders that would be required to pay a regular special charge to help fund the construction and the ongoing operation of the levee were sent a survey asking whether they supported the construction of the levee on the basis that they would be required to pay a certain amount each year. This was sent to owners of 1000 assessable properties within the defined area from the start of May and ended at the start of June.

Random telephone survey of Rockhampton Regional Council area

In total, 423 random telephone surveys were independently completed by CQUniversity. The sample collected was based on obtaining a statistical level of confidence with a random stratified cross section of the Rockhampton Region according to the ABS Census demographics collected in 2011 based on location, age and home tenure. The key questions asked in this survey were if community members supported the concept of the levee irrespective of how it was funded “AND” whether they supported the levee if the main proportion of it was funded by those that would benefit.

Findings

Survey of landholders that will pay a special charge per year within the levee

This survey essential asked one question, that being; based on the fact that a special charge was to be paid each year for 20 years by the property owner if the proposed levee was built would they support the construction. This was sent to owners of 1000 assessable properties within the defined area on the 8 May 2014 and fieldwork ended at the 6 of June 2014. The defined area was the Q100 flood inundation area that would be protected from a 1% AEP flood event by the proposed South Rockhampton Flood Levee.

It was determined that if a landholder received more benefit from the proposed levee then the amount of the special charge should reflect this, also a difference between residential and commercial properties was established.

There were five different rating categories which had a proposed annual special charge – Residential 50 - \$150 per year, Residential 100 - \$80 per year, Non-residential 20 - \$500 per year, Non-residential 50 - \$400 per year and Non-residential 100 - \$300 per year.

The surveys sent reflected the special charge that would be required to pay for each assessable property that a landholder owned. Refer to Appendix No.1 for an example of the survey.

As at the due date (6 June 2014), 467 responses had been received from 1000 assessable properties. This represented a 46.7% response rate and a confidence level of 95% +/- 3.31% - a strong response and confidence rate.

The following results were recorded:

Yes, I support the construction of a flood levee	300	64.2%
No, I do not support the construction of a flood levee	167	35.8%
	467	100.0%

- Across residential and commercial properties there is the following support:
 - Residential in the 1 in 50yr and 1 in 100yr flood area – 64.8% support
 - Special charge of \$80 or \$150 per year respectively
 - Commercial in the 1 in 20yr, 1 in 50yr or 1 in 100yr flood area – 62.3% support
 - Special charge of \$500, \$400 or \$300 per year respectively

As at the date of writing this report 500 responses were received. So from 1000 assessable properties this represents a 50.0% return rate and a confidence level of 95% +/- 3.1%

Yes, I support the construction of a flood levee	319	63.9%
No, I do not support the construction of a flood levee	180	36.1%
	499	100.0%

Note Returned – Listed undecided

- 1, therefore 500 responses

Random telephone survey of Rockhampton Regional Council area

An independent telephone survey was completed by CQUniversity's Population Research Laboratory (PRL) to understand the community's perception of the proposal.

To guide the number of respondents required for the sample a confidence level calculation was completed. A sample that had a confidence level of 95% with a confidence interval of +/- 5% on a population of 82,551 was used. This calculation indicated a sample of 382 was required. To ensure that this sample was broadly representative of the Rockhampton Region other quota control mechanisms were used to broadly match the Australia Bureau of Statistics representation of the Region such as location, age and home tenure.

In total, 423 random telephone surveys were independently completed by CQUniversity with demographics being broadly representative of the community with a slight skew towards older persons, those own property in the Region and those persons that lived in North Rockhampton.

For a full review of the findings please review Attachment – Community perceptions of the proposed South Rockhampton Flood Levee – CQUniversity, Population Research Laboratory.

Key results

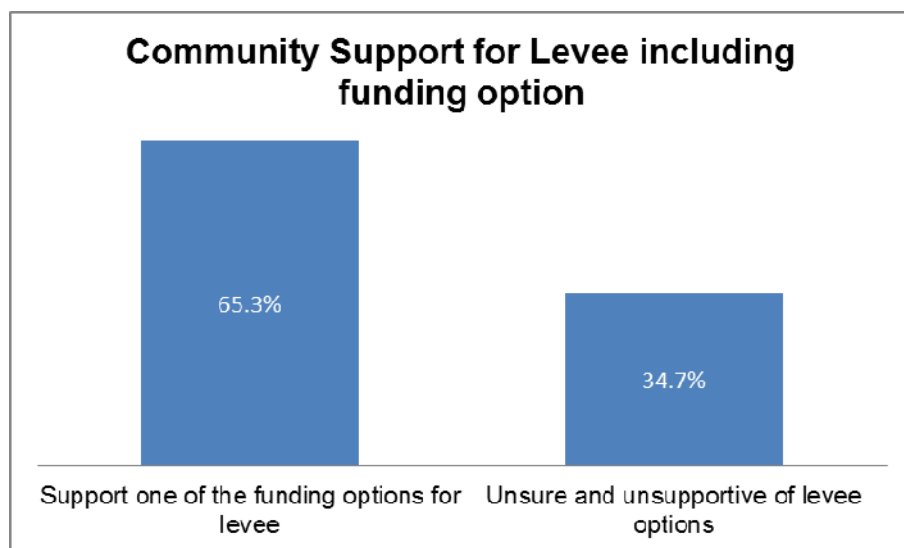
Two key questions were asked to understand the level of community support:

Question: Would you support the flood levee irrespective of how Council funded its share of the cost of the levee?

Question: Would you support the levee if Council's cost was primarily paid for by those that have property inside the levee, with all other ratepayers contributing around \$10 from the general rate?

By condensing these two questions together support for the levee can be understood.

Answers condensed	Number	Percentage	
<i>Support both options</i>	98	23.2%	
<i>Support one of the options</i>	178	42.1%	65.3%
<i>Support neither option</i>	106	25.1%	
<i>Unsure/unsupportive</i>	41	9.6%	34.7%



Awareness

Question: Are you aware of the proposed South Rockhampton Flood Levee?

Yes	96.5%
No	2.6%
Unsure	0.9%
	100.0%

Analysis: An exceptionally high level of awareness on the proposed South Rockhampton Flood Levee. Those that did not know or were unsure came predominantly from North Rockhampton.

Question: Are you aware that the Rockhampton Regional Council is investigating infrastructure options to mitigate flooding for other areas in/around North Rockhampton?

Yes	61.0%
No	37.1%
Unsure	1.9%
	100.0%

Analysis: The percentage of unawareness tended to be across all demographic groups including those living in North Rockhampton.

The benefits and opportunities

Questions were asked of all respondents on their views of potential benefits and opportunities the South Rockhampton Flood Levee could provide to the Region.

As can be seen in the following table the themes of reducing damage and reducing disruptions were the main benefits seen by community members.

Views on the potential benefits of the South Rockhampton Flood Levee	
Benefits	Agree
Reduce damage to the city	71.9%
Help protect roads and infrastructure	70.0%
Reduce disruptions	69.7%
Highway traffic won't need to be diverted during floods	68.3%
Help protect community members	67.1%
Increase safety from flooding	63.4%
Help protect our economy	61.2%
Improve the city's reputation	54.4%
Help protect jobs	51.8%
Save money in the long run	51.3%
Help bring down insurance premiums	35.0%

Analysis: For the benefits there was a common trend that younger age groups agreed more with the benefits than older groups. In most cases the age group that disagreed with the benefits the most was the 65+ age group. There were some benefits that persons on the North side of Rockhampton agreed with more than their Southern community members, these were: Reduced disruptions, Highway traffic won't need to be diverted and help protect community members. Those that were flood affected were more likely to see the value of the levee in the long run.

Views on potential opportunities of the South Rockhampton Flood Levee	
Opportunities	Agree
Fitness trail, cycle track or walkways could be incorporated	68.6%
Protect the city's road access to the highway	63.4%
A heritage trail linking Quay Street could be incorporated	61.2%
Provide opportunities for improving urban areas in South Rockhampton	58.4%
Viewing platforms for wetlands areas could be installed	57.0%
Provide usable land at Rosel Park for recreation/sports	56.0%
Provide usable land for a sports complex	55.6%
Provide usable land for showgrounds	48.0%

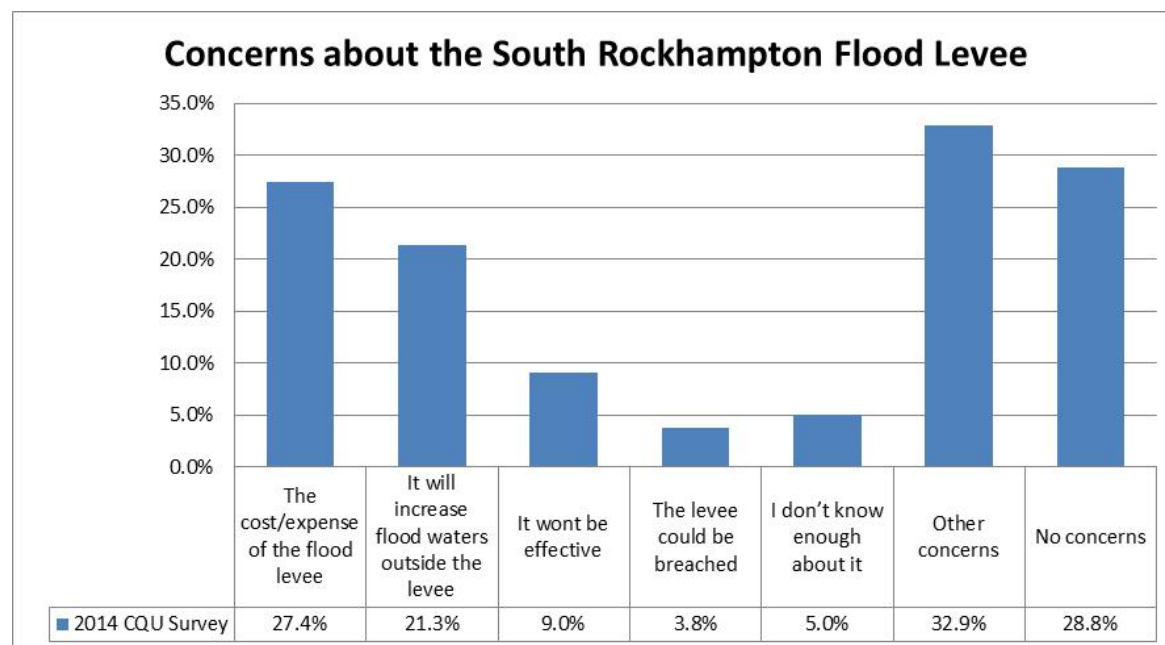
Analysis: A fitness trail rated highly across all demographic groups and in particular those that lived in Allenstown and The Range. Those in Allenstown and The Range also agreed strongly that the levee could provide an opportunity to improve urban areas in South Rockhampton. Persons in Depot Hill had a strong level of agreement with the flood levee providing more useable land. Those of younger age brackets tended to be more in agreement with opportunities that related to recreation and fitness.

The concerns across the community

The majority of those persons that had a concern only listed one concern.

Concerns about the South Rockhampton Flood Levee	Number	Percent
Stated more than one concern	86	20.4%
Stated a single concern	215	50.8%
Stated no concerns	122	28.8%

The most common concerns were cost and increasing flood waters outside the levee.



Analysis: Cost and the expense of the flood levee was the main concern across the community with over a quarter of all respondents indicating this. Further analysis provides that those that own a home, those not affected by floods and those that live in Depot Hill, The Range and West Rockhampton were the main drivers of this concern.

Increasing the floodwaters outside the levee was the second highest concern with over 20% of all respondents indicating this. Further analysis provides that those persons that were older 55-64 and 65+ age brackets this was a significant concern.

Demographics of sample gathered by CQU

DEMOGRAPHICS	SURVEY SAMPLE	
	Number	Percent
AGE CATEGORY		
18-34 years	32	7.6
35-44 years	59	13.9
45-54 years	108	25.5
55-65 years	104	24.6
65 years or above	118	27.9
LOCALITY/SUBURB		
Parkhurst - Limestone Creek - Mount Archer	18	4.3
Norman Gardens	59	13.9
Kawana	18	4.3
Park Avenue	33	7.8
Frenchville	65	15.4
Koongal & Lakes Creek	23	5.4
Berserker	35	8.3
Rockhampton City & Depot Hill	16	3.8
Allenstown	20	4.7
The Range	38	9.0
Wandal & West Rockhampton	55	13.0
Gracemere	25	5.9
Mount Morgan	10	2.4
Rural South East	4	0.9
Rural West	4	0.9
HOME OWNERSHIP		
Own home/mortgage	354	83.7
Rent home	64	15.1
Other/No response	5	1.2
FLOOD AFFECTED IN 1991, 2011 OR 2013		
Yes	178	42.1
No	245	57.9

Differences between CQUniversity and the Community Engagement Register

There are some distinct differences in the methods used throughout this engagement to collect information which have produced differing results. Most notably is the difference between the CQUniversity Community Perceptions of the South Rockhampton Flood Levee survey (N=423) and the Council's South Rockhampton Flood Levee Community Engagement Register (N=166).

The Community Engagement Register is what is known as a longitudinal opt-in method where residents can either go online or fill in a community engagement register form obtainable from customer service or on request. Opt-in methods can sometimes provide results that may be different from a representative sample or consensus as those that are more passionate / concerned are more likely to provide their opinion.

The CQUniversity flood levee survey was undertaken via telephone and asked residents questions regarding the flood levee. This method is a more direct method of seeking opinion. To help obtain a broad representative sample CQUniversity implemented quota groups aimed at obtaining a sample that was statistically comparable to the ABS Census 2011 statistics on the basis of age and location of resident. *Note that there was a slight skew towards older persons, those own property in the Region and those persons that lived in North Rockhampton.* To obtain an appropriate number of respondents a confidence level of 95% and interval +/- 5% was used to determine the amount of responses required.

The last major difference is in the questions asked. The Community Engagement Register provides some preliminary information on the flood levee and then asks:

“Do you think that the long term investment in the South Rockhampton Flood Levee is a good idea”

The issue of how it is to be funded and who is going to pay the main portion of Council's share is not discussed in the Community Engagement Register.

In the CQUniversity flood levee survey there is more information on the funding proposal (which details the proposal with the Federal and State government) and for Council's share who would pay what .The following questions were then asked:

“Would you support the flood levee irrespective of how Council funded its share of the cost of the levee?”

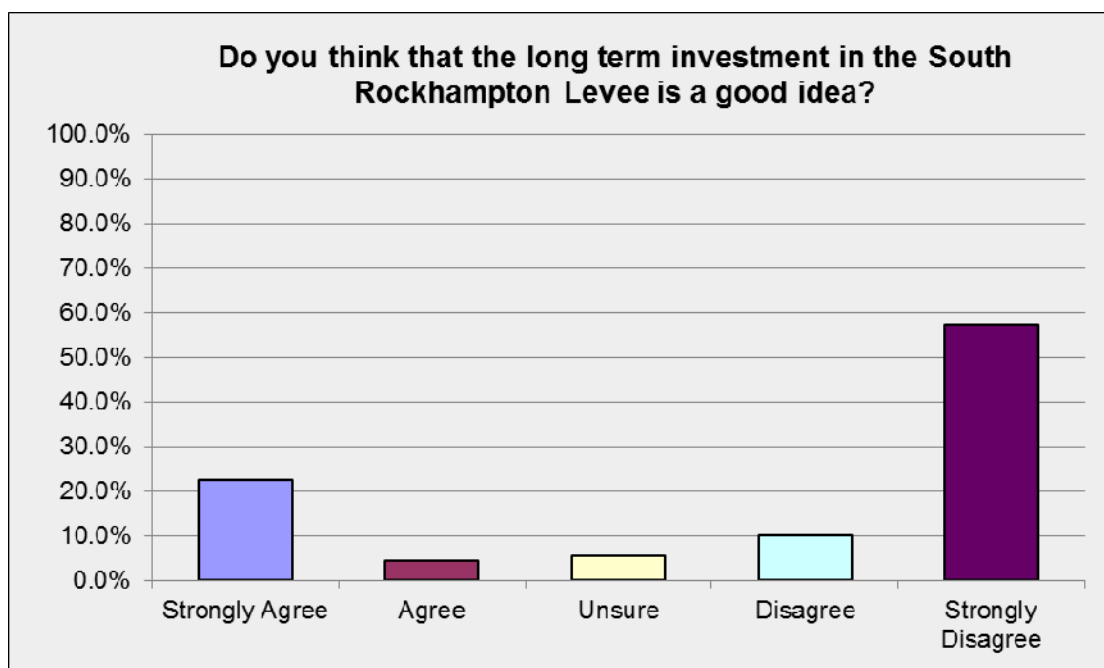
“Would you support the levee if Council's cost was primarily paid for by those that have property inside the levee, with all other ratepayers contributing around \$10 from the general rate?”

In conclusion, both mechanisms were important in engaging the community on the subject of the South Rockhampton Flood Levee. For the purposes of research the differences between the two methods indicate that the opt-in method (Community Engagement Register) has provided many passionate / concerned opinions which need to be considered but is not as representative as the CQUniversity report. Also the information provided to the CQU participants on the basis of the funding proposal was more comprehensive.

The CQUniversity sample is a much closer match to being a representative sample.

Community Engagement Register undertaken since July 2013 (still in field).

166 persons have undertaken the community engagement register to date. The register asked various questions including closed and open-ended questions.



CE Register Number of responses = 166

Analysis:

There was a strong level of respondents that disagreed (67.5%) with the idea that the South Rockhampton Flood Levee was a good long term investment, many of these persons were located in North Rockhampton. As detailed previously opt-in process may not necessarily reflect a representative view of the wider community.

Those that disagreed had the following concerns

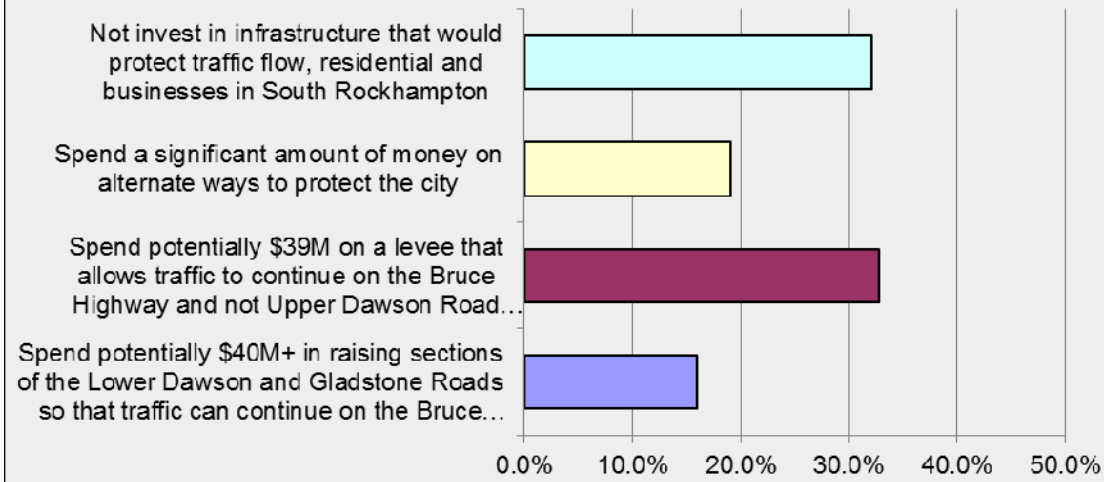
1. The displaced water will impact others
2. Cost of the levee and the maintenance
3. Rockhampton is on a flood plain
4. Small amount of the community will benefit
5. North Rockhampton will be affected
6. Every flood is different
7. Residents that bought in the area knew what they were getting into
8. Other areas need funding more
9. Drainage system within the levee system will fail
10. The levee would act as a dam

Top Five Answers – What are your initial thought of the South Rockhampton Flood Levee

1. A waste of money.
2. A good idea, let's do it.
3. There should be a better way to mitigate against flooding.
4. The levee will provide inadequate protection.
5. Houses should not have been developed there.

Ensuring traffic flow in and out of the city during a major flood is strategically important for both the Rockhampton Region and those cities to our North.

Considering this which option is your preferred?

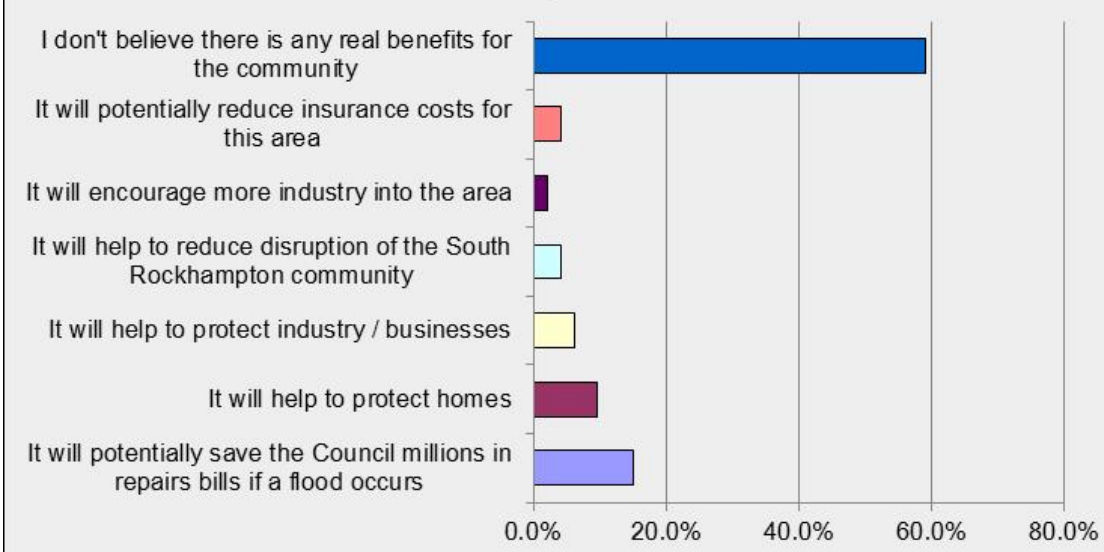


CE Register Number of responses = 166

Analysis:

Spending a significant amount on a flood levee was still seen as the most preferred method. Those that disagreed with the South Rockhampton Flood Levee being a good investment had mixed views on which was the best option for this question.

What do you believe are the main benefits of having the South Rockhampton Flood Levee?



CE Register Number of responses = 166

Analysis:

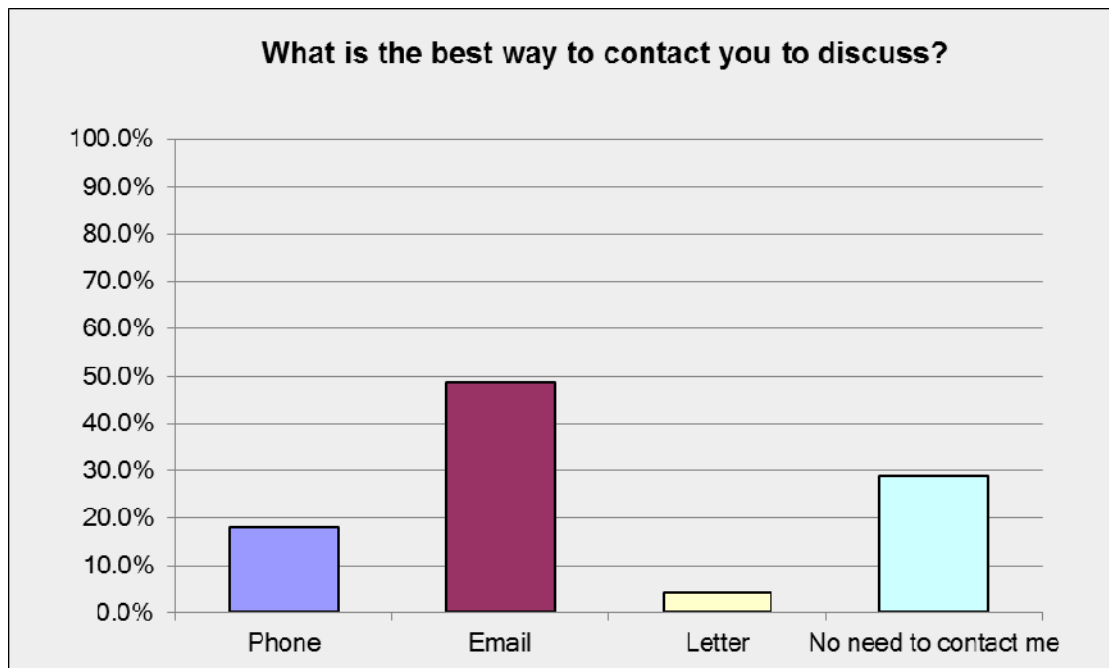
There are 59.2% of respondents that did not believe that there would be any real benefits for the community these respondents were persons that disagreed with the investment into the SRFL.

Top Five Answers: Do you have any concerns regarding the South Rockhampton Levee?

1. Cost.
2. Properties on the outside of the levee.
3. Every flood is different.
4. Water making its way into the levee area.
5. Not enough planning.

Top five Answers: What are the benefits from having the South Rockhampton Levee?

1. It will give us (the community) better protection.
2. People won't have to move out every time it floods.
3. The city can be developed further in the future.
4. Land values will increase.
5. Would provide for other opportunities into the future.




Analysis:

Over 70% of respondents requested contact to be made, these included respondents that agreed with the concept and those that did not agree with the concept of the levee.

Appendix

South Rockhampton Flood Levee
Seeking your support to help start fixing the flooding

Enquiries: 1300 22 55 77 Fax: 1300 22 55 79
Address: PO Box 1860, Rockhampton QLD 4700
Email: enquiries@rrc.qld.gov.au


www.rockhamptonregion.qld.gov.au

PRIVACY NOTICE: Rockhampton Regional Council is collecting the personal information you supply in this form for the purpose of undertaking a formal vote and your personal details and voting preference will not be disclosed to any other person or agency external to Council without your consent unless required or authorised by law.

Dear Sir / Madam	
This vote is for landholders that own property within the area designated to be protected by the Levee.	
Please note that there will be additional community consultation completed as part of the process.	
Some personal information	Ref N <input type="text"/>
Name	<input type="text"/>
Address	<input type="text"/>
Do you support the construction of the proposed South Rockhampton Flood Levee at a special charge of \$150 per year per property in your rates notice?	
This would be charged as part of your half yearly rate notice and would be \$75 per notice.	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Yes, I support the construction of the South Rockhampton Flood Levee
<input type="checkbox"/>	No, I do not support the construction of the South Rockhampton Flood Levee
Signature _____ Date _____	

Rockhampton Regional Council appreciates your time in completing this form.



Population Research Laboratory



*Community perceptions of the proposed
South Rockhampton Flood Levee*

FINAL REPORT

prepared for the
Rockhampton Regional Council

by the
Population Research Laboratory
CQUniversity Australia

27 June 2014

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PROJECT DETAILS

BACKGROUND

The Rockhampton area has experienced major flooding from the Fitzroy River, most recently in 1991, 2011 and 2013. This has resulted in significant impacts to the community. In the past four years flooding has resulted in a repair bill of more than \$67 million across the region. The South Rockhampton Flood Levee has been identified by Rockhampton Regional Council (RRC) as the most cost effective option to mitigate the effects of flooding in Rockhampton. It was first identified in 1992 and there has been ongoing analysis including updated flood modelling in 2011. The levee will aim to deliver immediate and long term benefits and opportunities to the community, businesses and Council and particularly those who live, work and do business in areas affected by flooding.

In order to determine awareness and attitudes towards the South Rockhampton Flood Levee, Council has commissioned the CQUniversity Population Research Laboratory to conduct a telephone survey of the community. The information derived from this survey will firstly provide an indication of perceived impacts of flooding across various areas of the community. Second, it will provide the RRC with greater information from which design general and targeted communications about proposed activities. Third, it will aid Council in evaluating the attitudes and perceptions of the community towards the proposed levee. There is also a substantial communication component to the research with over 400 people being contacted directly and asked to reflect on their own experiences and knowledge of flood management and their perceptions of the benefits and opportunities posed by the proposed levee.

This preliminary report describes the data treatment and topline findings of the Rockhampton Regional Council, South Rockhampton Flood Levee: 2014 Community Perceptions Survey.

THE QUESTIONNAIRE

The survey questions were developed by the Rockhampton Regional Council. The survey was designed to gather both quantitative and qualitative information. Questions were primarily closed, scaled-response format, however there were several open-ended items which provided respondents with the opportunity to give feedback freely. Key demographic questions including locality, age and home ownership status were also included.

SAMPLING DESIGN

The Rockhampton Regional Council area was defined as the sample area. The region was delineated into two areas for telephone interviewing; the North Rockhampton area and South Rockhampton combined with all other areas.

To permit the analysis a minimum sample size of 400 for the region was deemed necessary and the telephone sample was drawn to approximately resemble the population distribution within the region. Two sub-samples were defined:

1. North Rockhampton area, including suburbs of; Parkhurst/Limestone Creek/Mount Archer, Norman Gardens, Kawana, Park Avenue, Frenchville, Koogal/Lakes Creek and Berserker.
2. South Rockhampton and Other areas of the region, including:
 - a. Rockhampton City/Depot Hill, Allenstown, The Range, Wandal/West Rockhampton
 - b. Gracemere
 - c. Mount Morgan
 - d. Rural South East (Bajool, Bouldercombe, Kabra, Marmour, Midgee, Port Alma, Port Curtis)
 - e. Rural West (Alton Downs, Bushley, Dalma, Fairy Bower, Garnant, Glenroy, Gogango, Kalapa, Mornish, Nine Mile, Pink Lilly, Ridgeland, Stanwell, South Yaamba, Westwood, Wycarbah).

Table 1: Sub-sample Estimated Sampling Error

Sub-sample areas	Population %	Sample %	Sample N	Estimated Sampling Error
North Rockhampton area	55	59	251	+/- 6.2%
South Rockhampton & Other areas	45	41	172	+/- 7.5%
TOTAL POLL SAMPLE			423	+/- 4.8%
<i>South Rockhampton only</i>	23	31	129	+/- 8.6%
<i>*Gracemere only</i>	11	6	25	+/- 19.6%
<i>*Combined Others only</i>	11	4	18	+/- 23.1%

*Due to the smaller numbers within several area sub-samples, separate analysis of these districts is not recommended and findings should be viewed with caution.

The final survey sample has a statistically robust sample size (+/- 4.8%), analysis of the sample as a whole provides a credible and reliable measure of regional opinion.

DATA COLLECTION

The survey was administered through the twenty-station CATI (Computer-Assisted Telephone Interviewing)¹ system installed on a local area network at the PRL. This system facilitates the exchange of information among interviewing PC stations and supervisor stations linked via a file server during the data collection period. Supervisors monitor call dispositions, field edit, validate and accumulate data for analysis. The sample database was loaded into the CATI system that allocates telephone numbers to the interviewing stations. The question text and instructions were presented on the computer screen to the interviewer who asked questions of the respondent over the telephone and then entered the given responses into the computer.

All of the data collection was conducted from the Population Research Laboratory at CQUniversity. Interviews were conducted between the hours of 10:30am to 2:30pm; and 4:30pm to 8:30pm, Monday through Wednesday². If the interviewers were unsuccessful in establishing contact on their first call, a minimum of five call-back attempts were made.

The interviewing began on Monday 2 June, 2014 and was completed on Wednesday 4 June, 2014. The average completed interview length was 11 minutes. A total of 428 interviews were completed during the survey period.

THE DATA

The data was tabulated, cleaned and analysed using the SPSS Version 19 statistical package. The resultant data set contains 423 cases with a total of 48 variables (excluding computed and re-coded variables) for each case. A total of five cases were excluded as these respondents were deemed to reside outside of the survey area (Livingstone Shire). Partial data has not been included in the final data set.

¹The Ci3 Win CATI System is a PC-based product of Sawtooth Technologies, USA.

² In compliance with the ACMA Industry Standard for Research Calls.

QUALITY ASSURANCE

Rigorous Quality Assurance (QA) processes are employed by the Population Research Laboratory to ensure the integrity of the data collected. As part of the QA program within the PRL special training of the staff was undertaken. A Supervisors' briefing was also conducted. Prior to the commencement of data collection the survey instrument was trialled and the data examined. All PRL staff involved in the study were required to sign a Confidentiality Statement before the commencement of data collection. Feedback was sought on the final version of the survey instrument from the survey sponsors. Data and document backup procedures were implemented.

The data was regularly monitored during the data collection period. Regular data backups were made and the data was stored at two secure locations. Daily assessments were made of the data collection progress.

A Supervisors' electronic log book was maintained in order to facilitate discussion and permit prompt action of any potentially adverse situations that arose.

RESPONSE RATE

The response rate is a calculated percentage representing the number of people participating in the survey either with a completed or partially completed interview divided by the number of eligible people selected in the sample. The numerator is the number of completed or partially completed interviews and the denominator includes the completed and partially completed interviews, the refusals, the sample not contacted, and other eligible households from within the sample frame. The calculations for the survey response rate are shown below.

$$\text{RESPONSE RATE} = \frac{\text{Complete Interviews} + \text{Partial Interviews}}{(\text{Complete} + \text{Partial}) + (\text{Refusal} + \text{Non Contact} + \text{Other})}$$

$$\frac{428 + 6}{(428+6) + (254+3+39)}$$

The Response Rate for the Community Survey was 59.5%

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF RESPONDENTS

Table 2: Demographic Profile

DEMOGRAPHICS	SURVEY SAMPLE	
AGE CATEGORY	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>
18-34 years	32	7.6
35-44 years	59	13.9
45-54 years	108	25.5
55-65 years	104	24.6
65 years or above	118	27.9
<i>LOCALITY/SUBURB</i>		
Parkhurst - Limestone Creek - Mount Archer	18	4.3
Norman Gardens	59	13.9
Kawana	18	4.3
Park Avenue	33	7.8
Frenchville	65	15.4
Koongal & Lakes Creek	23	5.4
Berserker	35	8.3
Rockhampton City & Depot Hill	16	3.8
Allenstown	20	4.7
The Range	38	9.0
Wandal & West Rockhampton	55	13.0
Gracemere	25	5.9
Mount Morgan	10	2.4
Rural South East	4	0.9
Rural West	4	0.9
<i>HOME OWNERSHIP</i>		
Own home/mortgage	354	83.7
Rent home	64	15.1
Other/No response	5	1.2
<i>FLOOD AFFECTED IN 1991, 2011 OR 2013</i>		
Yes	178	42.1
No	245	57.9

SURVEY RESULTS

Awareness of flood mitigation activity

QUESTION 1 & 2	TOTAL	LOCALITY				FLOOD AFFECTED		HOME OWNERSHIP		AGE	
		North	South	Gracemere	Others	Not affected	Affected	Own home	Rent home	<45 years	≥45 years
<i>Aware of the SR flood levee</i>											
Yes	96.5	95.6	97.7	96.0	100.0	96.7	96.1	97.2	92.2	94.4	97.0
No	2.6	3.2	2.3	4.0	0.0	2.9	2.2	2.0	6.3	5.6	1.8
Unsure	0.9	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	1.7	0.8	1.6	0.0	1.2
<i>Aware of NR flood mitigation</i>											
Yes	61.0	55.4	73.6	56.0	55.6	60.8	61.2	61.3	57.8	60.0	61.2
No	37.1	43.0	25.6	32.0	44.4	37.6	36.5	37.9	34.4	37.8	37.0
Unsure	1.9	1.6	0.8	12.0	0.0	1.6	2.2	0.8	7.8	2.2	1.8

Q1: Are you aware of the proposed South Rockhampton Flood Levee?

Q2: Are you aware that the Rockhampton Regional Council is investigating infrastructure options to mitigate flooding for other areas in and around North Rockhampton?

Awareness of flood mitigation activity – All Localities

SUBURB/LOCALITY (total sample*)	Aware of the SR flood levee			Aware of NR flood mitigation		
	Yes	No	Unsure	Yes	No	Unsure
TOTAL SAMPLE (423)	95.6	2.6	0.9	61.0	37.1	1.9
Berserker (35)	97.1	2.9	0	57.1	40.0	2.9
Frenchville (65)	95.4	4.6	0	55.4	43.1	1.5
Kawana (18)	88.9	11.1	0	66.7	33.3	0
Koongal & Lakes Creek (23)	95.7	4.3	0	47.8	52.2	0
Norman Gardens (59)	96.6	1.7	1.7	45.8	52.5	1.7
Park Avenue (33)	93.9	0	6.1	69.7	27.3	3.0
Parkhurst - Limestone Creek - Mount Archer (18)	100.0	0	0	55.6	44.4	0
Allentown (20)	95.0	5.0	0	70.0	25.0	5.0
Rockhampton City & Depot Hill (16)	100.0	0	0	81.3	18.8	0
The Range (38)	97.4	2.6	0	84.2	15.8	0
Wandal & West Rockhampton (55)	98.2	1.8	0	65.5	34.5	0
Gracemere (25)	96.0	0	4.0	56.0	32.0	12.0
Mount Morgan (10)	100.0	0	0	70.0	30.0	0
Rural South East & Rural West (8)	100.0	0	0	37.5	62.5	0

****The small sample size of each locality must be considered when interpreting this table.***

Q1: Are you aware of the proposed South Rockhampton Flood Levee?

Q2: Are you aware that the Rockhampton Regional Council is investigating infrastructure options to mitigate flooding for other areas in and around North Rockhampton?

Views on the potential benefits of the South Rockhampton Flood Levee

QUESTION 3 % AGREE	TOTAL	LOCALITY				FLOOD AFFECTED		HOME OWNERSHIP		AGE	
		North	South	Gracemere	Others	Not affected	Affected	Own home	Rent home	<45 years	≥45 years
Help protect jobs	51.8	51.0	50.4	56.0	66.7	49.4	55.1	50.8	60.9	61.1	49.4
Help protect our economy	61.2	61.4	61.2	56.0	66.7	60.8	61.8	60.5	68.8	74.4	57.9
Highway traffic won't need to be diverted during floods	68.3	71.3	62.8	68.0	66.7	69.4	66.9	68.1	71.9	80.0	65.2
Help protect roads and essential infrastructure	70.0	72.1	67.4	64.0	66.7	68.6	71.9	69.5	75.0	80.0	67.6
Increase safety from flooding	63.4	64.9	60.5	64.0	61.1	62.0	65.2	63.0	67.2	74.4	60.3
Help protect community members	67.1	68.1	63.6	72.0	72.2	64.9	70.2	66.1	75.0	81.1	63.6
Save money in the long run	51.3	50.6	50.4	56.0	61.1	46.9	57.3	50.6	57.8	57.8	49.7
Help bring down insurance premiums	35.0	33.5	36.4	28.0	55.6	35.1	34.8	33.3	45.3	47.8	31.8
Reduce damage to the city	71.9	70.5	71.3	76.0	88.9	68.2	77.0	72.0	73.4	84.4	68.5
Improve the city's reputation	54.4	53.8	53.5	60.0	61.1	51.4	58.4	53.7	60.9	51.1	55.8
Reduce disruptions	69.7	72.1	65.1	64.0	77.8	70.2	69.1	70.1	70.3	74.4	68.5

Q3: I will now read you a list of potential benefits of having the proposed flood levee. I'd like you to tell me whether you agree or disagree with each, or if you are unsure.

Views on the potential benefits of the South Rockhampton Flood Levee – All localities

Q3a: The South Rockhampton Flood Levee will help protect jobs.

SUBURB/LOCALITY (total sample*)	Help protect jobs		
	Agree	Disagree	Unsure
TOTAL SAMPLE (423)	51.8	29.3	18.9
Berserker (35)	54.3	31.4	14.3
Frenchville (65)	43.1	35.4	21.5
Kawana (18)	44.4	38.9	16.7
Koongal & Lakes Creek (23)	52.2	21.7	26.1
Norman Gardens (59)	54.2	30.5	15.3
Park Avenue (33)	66.7	12.1	21.2
Parkhurst - Limestone Crk - Mt Archer (18)	38.9	44.4	16.7
Allenstown (20)	65.0	20.0	15.0
Rockhampton City & Depot Hill (16)	50.0	25.0	25.0
The Range (38)	55.3	21.1	23.6
Wandal & West Rockhampton (55)	41.8	36.4	21.8
Gracemere (25)	56.0	28.0	16.0
Mount Morgan (10)	60.0	30.0	10.0
Rural South East & Rural West (8)	75.0	25.0	0.0

**The small sample of each locality must be considered.*

Q3b: It will help protect our economy.

SUBURB/LOCALITY (total sample*)	Help protect economy		
	Agree	Disagree	Unsure
TOTAL SAMPLE (423)	61.2	27.0	11.8
Berserker (35)	65.7	25.7	8.6
Frenchville (65)	53.8	33.8	12.3
Kawana (18)	61.1	27.8	11.1
Koongal & Lakes Creek (23)	73.9	17.4	8.7
Norman Gardens (59)	61.0	25.4	13.6
Park Avenue (33)	60.6	15.2	24.2
Parkhurst - Limestone Crk - Mt Archer (18)	66.7	27.8	5.6
Allenstown (20)	70.0	20.0	10.0
Rockhampton City & Depot Hill (16)	56.3	25.0	18.8
The Range (38)	68.4	23.7	7.9
Wandal & West Rockhampton (55)	54.5	32.7	12.7
Gracemere (25)	56.0	32.0	12.0
Mount Morgan (10)	70.0	30.0	0.0
Rural South East & Rural West (8)	62.5	37.5	0.0

**The small sample of each locality must be considered.*

Q3c: It will mean that highway traffic won't need to be diverted onto Upper Dawson Road during floods.

SUBURB/LOCALITY (total sample*)	Traffic not diverted		
	Agree	Disagree	Unsure
TOTAL SAMPLE (423)	68.3	14.4	17.2
Berserker (35)	74.3	17.1	8.6
Frenchville (65)	70.8	13.8	15.4
Kawana (18)	55.6	22.2	22.2
Koongal & Lakes Creek (23)	82.6	4.3	13.0
Norman Gardens (59)	74.6	10.2	15.3
Park Avenue (33)	66.7	15.2	18.2
Parkhurst - Limestone Crk - Mt Archer (18)	66.7	11.1	22.2
Allenstown (20)	65.0	15.0	20.0
Rockhampton City & Depot Hill (16)	56.3	18.8	25.1
The Range (38)	73.7	7.9	18.4
Wandal & West Rockhampton (55)	56.4	18.2	25.5
Gracemere (25)	68.0	24.0	8.0
Mount Morgan (10)	80.0	20.0	0.0
Rural South East & Rural West (8)	50.0	12.5	37.5

****The small sample of each locality must be considered.***

Q3d: It will help protect roads and essential infrastructure.

SUBURB/LOCALITY (total sample*)	Help protect roads		
	Agree	Disagree	Unsure
TOTAL SAMPLE (423)	70.0	18.0	12.0
Berserker (35)	71.4	22.9	5.7
Frenchville (65)	70.8	20.0	9.2
Kawana (18)	66.7	22.2	11.1
Koongal & Lakes Creek (23)	73.9	21.7	4.3
Norman Gardens (59)	74.6	13.6	11.9
Park Avenue (33)	81.8	9.1	9.1
Parkhurst - Limestone Crk - Mt Archer (18)	55.6	38.9	5.6
Allenstown (20)	70.0	15.0	15.0
Rockhampton City & Depot Hill (16)	62.5	31.3	6.3
The Range (38)	78.9	10.5	10.5
Wandal & West Rockhampton (55)	60.0	14.5	25.5
Gracemere (25)	64.0	16.0	20.0
Mount Morgan (10)	80.0	20.0	0.0
Rural South East & Rural West (8)	50.0	25.0	25.0

****The small sample of each locality must be considered.***

Q3e: It will increase safety from flooding.

SUBURB/LOCALITY (total sample*)	Increase safety		
	Agree	Disagree	Unsure
TOTAL SAMPLE (423)	63.4	23.4	13.2
Berserker (35)	68.6	22.9	8.6
Frenchville (65)	66.2	23.1	10.8
Kawana (18)	44.4	50.0	5.6
Koongal & Lakes Creek (23)	65.2	17.4	17.4
Norman Gardens (59)	64.4	18.6	16.9
Park Avenue (33)	72.7	12.1	15.2
Parkhurst - Limestone Crk - Mt Archer (18)	61.1	27.8	11.1
Allentown (20)	60.0	25.0	15.0
Rockhampton City & Depot Hill (16)	56.3	25.0	18.8
The Range (38)	63.2	21.1	15.8
Wandal & West Rockhampton (55)	60.0	25.5	14.5
Gracemere (25)	64.0	28.0	8.0
Mount Morgan (10)	80.0	10.0	10.0
Rural South East & Rural West (8)	37.5	50.0	12.5

**The small sample of each locality must be considered.*

Q3f: It will help protect community members.

SUBURB/LOCALITY (total sample*)	Help protect community		
	Agree	Disagree	Unsure
TOTAL SAMPLE (423)	67.1	21.3	11.6
Berserker (35)	68.6	17.1	11.4
Frenchville (65)	72.3	18.5	9.2
Kawana (18)	66.7	27.8	5.6
Koongal & Lakes Creek (23)	73.9	4.3	21.7
Norman Gardens (59)	64.4	22.0	13.6
Park Avenue (33)	75.8	9.1	15.2
Parkhurst - Limestone Crk - Mt Archer (18)	44.4	38.9	16.7
Allentown (20)	60.0	25.0	15.0
Rockhampton City & Depot Hill (16)	62.5	25.0	12.5
The Range (38)	63.2	31.6	5.2
Wandal & West Rockhampton (55)	65.5	23.6	10.9
Gracemere (25)	72.0	20.0	8.0
Mount Morgan (10)	80.0	10.0	10.0
Rural South East & Rural West (8)	62.5	37.5	0.0

**The small sample of each locality must be considered.*

Q3g: It will save our community money in the long run.

SUBURB/LOCALITY (total sample*)	Save money		
	Agree	Disagree	Unsure
TOTAL SAMPLE (423)	51.3	29.6	19.2
Berserker (35)	54.3	37.1	8.6
Frenchville (65)	43.1	30.8	26.1
Kawana (18)	50.0	38.9	11.1
Koongal & Lakes Creek (23)	52.2	21.7	26.1
Norman Gardens (59)	52.5	25.5	22.0
Park Avenue (33)	57.6	18.2	24.2
Parkhurst - Limestone Crk - Mt Archer (18)	50.0	38.9	11.1
Allenstown (20)	60.0	30.0	10.0
Rockhampton City & Depot Hill (16)	50.0	37.5	12.5
The Range (38)	55.3	21.1	23.6
Wandal & West Rockhampton (55)	43.6	36.4	20.0
Gracemere (25)	56.0	28.0	16.0
Mount Morgan (10)	70.0	20.0	10.0
Rural South East & Rural West (8)	50.0	37.5	12.5

****The small sample of each locality must be considered.***

Q3h: It will help bring down insurance premiums.

SUBURB/LOCALITY (total sample*)	Reduce insurance		
	Agree	Disagree	Unsure
TOTAL SAMPLE (423)	35.0	42.6	22.4
Berserker (35)	31.4	48.6	20.0
Frenchville (65)	29.2	40.0	30.8
Kawana (18)	38.9	50.0	11.1
Koongal & Lakes Creek (23)	30.4	60.9	8.7
Norman Gardens (59)	37.3	35.6	27.1
Park Avenue (33)	39.4	30.3	30.3
Parkhurst - Limestone Crk - Mt Archer (18)	27.8	61.1	11.1
Allenstown (20)	35.0	40.0	25.0
Rockhampton City & Depot Hill (16)	43.8	37.5	18.8
The Range (38)	39.5	39.5	21.0
Wandal & West Rockhampton (55)	32.7	47.3	20.0
Gracemere (25)	28.0	48.0	24.0
Mount Morgan (10)	70.0	20.0	10.0
Rural South East & Rural West (8)	37.5	37.5	25.0

****The small sample of each locality must be considered.***

Q3i: It will reduce damage to our city including homes and businesses.

SUBURB/LOCALITY (total sample*)	Save money		
	Agree	Disagree	Unsure
TOTAL SAMPLE (423)	71.9	18.0	10.1
Berserker (35)	71.4	20.0	8.6
Frenchville (65)	66.2	18.5	15.4
Kawana (18)	66.7	27.8	5.6
Koongal & Lakes Creek (23)	65.2	21.7	13.0
Norman Gardens (59)	76.3	13.6	10.2
Park Avenue (33)	72.7	18.2	9.1
Parkhurst - Limestone Crk - Mt Archer (18)	72.2	27.8	0.0
Allenstown (20)	75.0	15.0	10.0
Rockhampton City & Depot Hill (16)	62.5	31.3	6.3
The Range (38)	84.2	10.5	5.2
Wandal & West Rockhampton (55)	63.6	16.4	20.0
Gracemere (25)	76.0	24.0	0.0
Mount Morgan (10)	100.0	0.0	0.0
Rural South East & Rural West (8)	75.0	12.5	12.5

**The small sample of each locality must be considered.*

Q3j: It will improve the city's reputation.

SUBURB/LOCALITY (total sample*)	Reduce insurance		
	Agree	Disagree	Unsure
TOTAL SAMPLE (423)	54.4	29.3	16.3
Berserker (35)	51.4	42.9	5.7
Frenchville (65)	52.3	32.3	15.4
Kawana (18)	50.0	38.9	11.1
Koongal & Lakes Creek (23)	60.9	17.4	21.7
Norman Gardens (59)	55.9	30.5	13.6
Park Avenue (33)	54.5	6.1	39.4
Parkhurst - Limestone Crk - Mt Archer (18)	50.0	44.4	5.6
Allenstown (20)	65.0	20.0	15.0
Rockhampton City & Depot Hill (16)	56.3	31.3	12.5
The Range (38)	55.3	23.7	21.0
Wandal & West Rockhampton (55)	47.3	34.5	18.2
Gracemere (25)	60.0	28.0	12.0
Mount Morgan (10)	60.0	30.0	10.0
Rural South East & Rural West (8)	62.5	25.0	12.5

**The small sample of each locality must be considered.*

Q3k: It will reduce disruptions during flood times.

SUBURB/LOCALITY (total sample*)	Reduce disruptions		
	Agree	Disagree	Unsure
TOTAL SAMPLE (423)	69.7	17.5	12.7
Berserker (35)	80.0	14.3	5.7
Frenchville (65)	66.2	20.0	13.8
Kawana (18)	72.2	11.1	16.7
Koongal & Lakes Creek (23)	69.6	17.4	13.0
Norman Gardens (59)	72.9	15.3	11.9
Park Avenue (33)	78.8	12.1	9.1
Parkhurst - Limestone Crk - Mt Archer (18)	66.7	22.2	11.1
Allenstown (20)	65.0	30.0	5.0
Rockhampton City & Depot Hill (16)	50.0	31.3	18.8
The Range (38)	76.3	10.5	13.2
Wandal & West Rockhampton (55)	61.8	23.6	14.6
Gracemere (25)	64.0	8.0	28.0
Mount Morgan (10)	90.0	10.0	0.0
Rural South East & Rural West (8)	62.5	25.0	12.5

****The small sample of each locality must be considered.***

Concerns about the South Rockhampton Flood Levee

QUESTION 4	(Yes) Number	(Yes) Percent
It will increase flood waters outside the levee	152	35.9
The cost/expense of the flood levee	145	34.3
It won't be effective	60	14.2
The levee could be breached	17	4.0
I don't know enough about it	22	5.2
No concerns	120	28.4

Q4: Do you have any issues or concerns with the proposed South Rockhampton Flood Levee?

Open-ended data (from those who stated "other" concerns) has been assessed and re-coded where possible. The full open-ended responses are presented in Appendix A.

Flood insurance premiums

QUESTION 6	Number	Percent
Yes, it has gone up	206	48.7
No, it has not gone up	65	15.4
I'm not sure	64	15.1
I don't have flood insurance	87	20.6

Q6: If you have flood insurance, has this gone up significantly (10% or more) in the last couple of years?

Views on potential opportunities from the South Rockhampton Flood Levee

QUESTION 5 % AGREE	TOTAL	LOCALITY				FLOOD AFFECTED		HOME OWNERSHIP		AGE	
		North	South	Gracemere	Others	Not affected	Affected	Own home	Rent home	<45 years	≥45 years
Provide opportunities for improving urban areas in South Rockhampton	58.4	58.6	58.1	56.0	61.1	55.9	61.8	58.5	59.4	64.4	57.3
Provide usable land at Rosel Park for recreation/sports	56.0	55.0	59.7	48.0	55.6	53.9	59.0	55.4	59.4	53.3	56.4
Provide usable land for showgrounds	48.0	48.6	46.5	40.0	61.1	44.5	52.8	45.8	60.9	54.4	46.4
Provide usable land for a sports complex	55.6	55.0	57.4	48.0	61.1	50.2	62.9	55.6	57.8	55.6	56.1
Protect the city's road access to the highway	63.4	66.5	55.0	68.0	72.2	60.4	67.4	62.7	68.8	72.2	61.2
Viewing platforms for wetlands areas could be installed	57.0	57.4	55.8	48.0	72.2	55.9	58.4	56.2	60.9	63.3	55.2
Fitness trail, cycle track or walkways could be incorporated	68.6	67.7	68.2	64.0	88.9	64.5	74.2	68.4	68.8	71.1	68.2
A heritage trail linking Quay Street could be incorporated	61.2	61.8	58.9	56.0	77.8	57.6	66.3	60.2	68.8	63.3	60.6

Q5: I'll now read a list of potential opportunities from the proposed flood levee. Again please tell me whether you agree or disagree with each, or if you are unsure.

Views on potential opportunities from the South Rockhampton Flood Levee – All Localities

Q5a: The Flood Levee could provide opportunities for improving urban areas in South Rockhampton.

SUBURB/LOCALITY (total sample*)	Improve urban areas		
	Agree	Disagree	Unsure
TOTAL SAMPLE (423)	58.4	22.2	19.4
Berserker (35)	71.4	17.1	11.5
Frenchville (65)	64.6	16.9	18.5
Kawana (18)	50.0	33.3	16.7
Koongal & Lakes Creek (23)	60.9	21.7	17.4
Norman Gardens (59)	50.8	22.0	27.1
Park Avenue (33)	60.6	18.2	21.2
Parkhurst - Limestone Crk - Mt Archer (18)	38.9	33.3	27.8
Allentown (20)	75.0	15.0	10.0
Rockhampton City & Depot Hill (16)	56.3	31.3	12.5
The Range (38)	65.8	18.4	15.8
Wandal & West Rockhampton (55)	47.3	27.3	25.4
Gracemere (25)	56.0	28.0	16.0
Mount Morgan (10)	60.0	20.0	20.0
Rural South East & Rural West (8)	62.5	25.0	12.5

****The small sample of each locality must be considered.***

Q5b: It could provide usable land at Rosel Park for recreation/sports purposes

SUBURB/LOCALITY (total sample*)	Provide land – sport & rec		
	Agree	Disagree	Unsure
TOTAL SAMPLE (423)	56.0	18.0	26.0
Berserker (35)	57.1	31.4	11.4
Frenchville (65)	47.7	20.0	32.3
Kawana (18)	55.6	33.3	11.1
Koongal & Lakes Creek (23)	56.5	4.3	39.1
Norman Gardens (59)	54.2	13.6	30.5
Park Avenue (33)	69.7	9.1	21.2
Parkhurst - Limestone Crk - Mt Archer (18)	50.0	33.3	16.7
Allentown (20)	60.0	15.0	25.0
Rockhampton City & Depot Hill (16)	68.8	12.5	18.8
The Range (38)	65.8	5.2	29.0
Wandal & West Rockhampton (55)	52.7	25.5	21.8
Gracemere (25)	48.0	24.0	28.0
Mount Morgan (10)	50.0	0.0	50.0
Rural South East & Rural West (8)	62.5	12.5	25.0

****The small sample of each locality must be considered.***

Q5c: It could provide usable land for showgrounds.

SUBURB/LOCALITY (total sample*)	Provide land - showgrounds		
	Agree	Disagree	Unsure
TOTAL SAMPLE (423)	48.0	26.7	25.3
Berserker (35)	51.4	28.6	20.0
Frenchville (65)	44.6	24.6	30.8
Kawana (18)	50.0	33.3	16.7
Koongal & Lakes Creek (23)	52.2	21.7	26.1
Norman Gardens (59)	45.8	22.0	32.2
Park Avenue (33)	63.6	24.2	12.1
Parkhurst - Limestone Crk - Mt Archer (18)	33.3	38.9	27.8
Allenstown (20)	70.0	20.0	10.0
Rockhampton City & Depot Hill (16)	37.5	37.5	25.0
The Range (38)	47.4	21.1	31.5
Wandal & West Rockhampton (55)	40.0	36.4	23.6
Gracemere (25)	40.0	28.0	32.0
Mount Morgan (10)	60.0	0.0	40.0
Rural South East & Rural West (8)	62.5	37.5	0.0

**The small sample of each locality must be considered.*

Q5d: It could provide usable land for a sports complex

SUBURB/LOCALITY (total sample*)	Usable land - complex		
	Agree	Disagree	Unsure
TOTAL SAMPLE (423)	55.6	21.7	22.7
Berserker (35)	57.1	28.6	14.3
Frenchville (65)	50.8	24.6	24.6
Kawana (18)	61.1	27.8	11.1
Koongal & Lakes Creek (23)	60.9	13.0	26.1
Norman Gardens (59)	49.2	20.3	30.5
Park Avenue (33)	69.7	15.2	15.2
Parkhurst - Limestone Crk - Mt Archer (18)	44.4	38.9	16.7
Allenstown (20)	55.0	20.0	25.0
Rockhampton City & Depot Hill (16)	56.3	18.8	25.0
The Range (38)	60.5	13.2	26.4
Wandal & West Rockhampton (55)	56.4	21.8	21.8
Gracemere (25)	48.0	32.0	20.0
Mount Morgan (10)	60.0	0.0	40.0
Rural South East & Rural West (8)	62.5	25.0	12.5

**The small sample of each locality must be considered.*

Q5e: It would protect the City's road access to the Highway.

SUBURB/LOCALITY (total sample*)	Increase safety		
	Agree	Disagree	Unsure
TOTAL SAMPLE (423)	63.4	22.0	14.6
Berserker (35)	65.7	31.4	2.9
Frenchville (65)	64.6	23.1	12.3
Kawana (18)	72.2	16.7	11.1
Koongal & Lakes Creek (23)	69.6	17.4	13.0
Norman Gardens (59)	61.0	22.0	16.9
Park Avenue (33)	78.8	12.1	9.1
Parkhurst - Limestone Crk - Mt Archer (18)	61.1	27.8	11.1
Allentown (20)	60.0	15.0	25.0
Rockhampton City & Depot Hill (16)	56.3	37.5	6.3
The Range (38)	65.8	13.2	21.0
Wandal & West Rockhampton (55)	45.5	27.3	27.3
Gracemere (25)	68.0	24.0	8.0
Mount Morgan (10)	80.0	10.0	10.0
Rural South East & Rural West (8)	62.5	25.0	12.5

**The small sample of each locality must be considered.*

Q5f: Viewing platforms for wetlands areas could be installed.

SUBURB/LOCALITY (total sample*)	Help protect community		
	Agree	Disagree	Unsure
TOTAL SAMPLE (423)	57.0	22.5	20.5
Berserker (35)	51.4	34.3	14.3
Frenchville (65)	60.0	18.5	21.5
Kawana (18)	66.7	16.7	16.7
Koongal & Lakes Creek (23)	56.5	13.0	30.4
Norman Gardens (59)	59.3	25.4	15.3
Park Avenue (33)	57.6	15.2	27.3
Parkhurst - Limestone Crk - Mt Archer (18)	44.4	38.9	16.7
Allentown (20)	50.0	35.0	15.0
Rockhampton City & Depot Hill (16)	50.0	25.0	25.0
The Range (38)	57.9	18.4	23.7
Wandal & West Rockhampton (55)	58.2	25.5	16.4
Gracemere (25)	48.0	20.0	32.0
Mount Morgan (10)	70.0	10.0	20.0
Rural South East & Rural West (8)	75.0	0.0	25.0

**The small sample of each locality must be considered.*

Q5g: A fitness trail, cycle track or walkways could be incorporated.

SUBURB/LOCALITY (total sample*)	Save money		
	Agree	Disagree	Unsure
TOTAL SAMPLE (423)	68.6	18.0	12.4
Berserker (35)	60.0	28.6	11.4
Frenchville (65)	66.2	18.5	15.3
Kawana (18)	61.1	27.8	11.1
Koongal & Lakes Creek (23)	69.6	8.7	21.7
Norman Gardens (59)	76.3	15.3	8.4
Park Avenue (33)	75.8	15.2	9.0
Parkhurst - Limestone Crk - Mt Archer (18)	50.0	27.8	22.2
Allenstown (20)	80.0	10.0	10.0
Rockhampton City & Depot Hill (16)	50.0	31.3	18.8
The Range (38)	71.1	15.8	13.1
Wandal & West Rockhampton (55)	67.3	14.5	18.2
Gracemere (25)	64.0	24.0	12.0
Mount Morgan (10)	90.0	0.0	10.0
Rural South East & Rural West (8)	87.5	12.5	0.0

**The small sample of each locality must be considered.*

Q5h: A heritage trail linking Quay Street could be incorporated.

SUBURB/LOCALITY (total sample*)	Reduce insurance		
	Agree	Disagree	Unsure
TOTAL SAMPLE (423)	61.2	21.0	17.8
Berserker (35)	62.9	31.4	5.7
Frenchville (65)	56.9	24.6	18.5
Kawana (18)	66.7	33.3	0.0
Koongal & Lakes Creek (23)	65.2	8.7	26.1
Norman Gardens (59)	62.7	18.6	18.7
Park Avenue (33)	69.7	12.1	18.2
Parkhurst - Limestone Crk - Mt Archer (18)	50.0	33.3	16.7
Allenstown (20)	55.0	15.5	30.0
Rockhampton City & Depot Hill (16)	68.8	12.5	18.7
The Range (38)	57.9	15.8	21.1
Wandal & West Rockhampton (55)	58.2	23.6	16.4
Gracemere (25)	56.0	24.0	20.0
Mount Morgan (10)	80.0	10.0	10.0
Rural South East & Rural West (8)	75.0	25.0	0.0

**The small sample of each locality must be considered.*

South Rockhampton Flood Levee funding model support

QUESTION 7 & 8 CONDENSED	Number	Percent	
Support both options	98	23.2	
Support one of the options	178	42.1	65.3
Support neither option	106	25.1	
Unsure and unsupportive	41	9.6	34.7

QUESTION 7 & 8	TOTAL	LOCALITY				FLOOD AFFECTED		HOME OWNERSHIP		AGE	
		North	South	Gracemere	Others	Not affected	Affected	Own home	Rent home	<45 years	≥45 years
<i>Support irrespective</i>											
Yes	38.3	35.5	39.5	40.0	66.7	34.7	43.3	36.7	50.0	45.6	36.4
No	46.6	49.4	43.4	44.0	33.3	51.0	40.4	50.0	28.1	37.8	49.1
Unsure	14.7	15.1	16.3	16.0	0.0	14.3	16.3	13.3	21.9	16.7	14.5
<i>Support primary payment</i>											
Yes	50.1	52.6	45.0	44.0	61.1	53.9	44.9	50.0	53.1	60.0	47.6
No	37.8	35.9	41.9	44.0	27.8	32.7	44.9	38.7	32.8	30.0	40.0
Unsure	11.8	11.6	13.2	12.0	11.1	13.5	10.1	11.3	14.1	10.0	12.4

Council is seeking a three way split for the overall cost of the proposed flood levee between Federal government, State government and Council. Council would cap its contribution at \$13M and seek the majority of the funding from the other levels of government, which is estimated at around \$48M total.

Q7: Would you support the flood levee irrespective of HOW Council funded its share of the cost of the levee?

Q8: Would you support the flood levee if Council's cost was PRIMARILY paid for by those who own property, investments or businesses INSIDE the levee and benefit by its construction, with all other ratepayers only contributing a small amount of about \$10 from the general rate?

Q7: Would you support the flood levee irrespective of HOW Council funded its share of the cost of the levee?

SUBURB/LOCALITY (total sample*)	Support irrespective		
	Yes	No	Unsure
TOTAL SAMPLE (423)	38.3	46.6	14.7
Berserker (35)	42.9	45.7	11.4
Frenchville (65)	29.2	49.2	21.5
Kawana (18)	33.3	44.4	22.2
Koongal & Lakes Creek (23)	39.1	52.2	8.7
Norman Gardens (59)	32.5	52.5	15.3
Park Avenue (33)	45.5	42.4	12.1
Parkhurst - Limestone Crk - Mt Archer (18)	33.3	61.1	5.6
Allentown (20)	50.0	30.0	20.0
Rockhampton City & Depot Hill (16)	37.5	43.8	18.8
The Range (38)	47.4	34.2	18.4
Wandal & West Rockhampton (55)	30.9	54.5	12.7
Gracemere (25)	40.0	44.0	12.0
Mount Morgan (10)	70.0	30.0	0.0
Rural South East & Rural West (8)	62.5	37.5	0.0

****The small sample of each locality must be considered.***

Q8: Would you support the flood levee if Council's cost was PRIMARILY paid for by those who own property, investments or businesses INSIDE the levee and benefit by its construction, with all other ratepayers only contributing a small amount of about \$10 from the general rate?

SUBURB/LOCALITY (total sample*)	Support primary payment		
	Yes	No	Unsure
TOTAL SAMPLE (423)	50.1	37.8	11.8
Berserker (35)	51.4	37.1	11.4
Frenchville (65)	52.3	29.2	18.5
Kawana (18)	50.0	44.4	5.6
Koongal & Lakes Creek (23)	52.2	39.1	8.7
Norman Gardens (59)	54.2	37.3	8.5
Park Avenue (33)	60.6	33.3	6.1
Parkhurst - Limestone Crk - Mt Archer (18)	38.9	44.4	16.7
Allentown (20)	50.0	30.0	20.0
Rockhampton City & Depot Hill (16)	25.0	68.8	6.3
The Range (38)	47.4	44.7	7.9
Wandal & West Rockhampton (55)	47.3	36.4	14.5
Gracemere (25)	44.0	44.0	12.0
Mount Morgan (10)	70.0	10.0	20.0
Rural South East & Rural West (8)	50.0	50.0	0.0

****The small sample of each locality must be considered***

Main reason for not supporting the South Rockhampton Flood Levee

QUESTION 9	Number	Percent
It will cost too much	50	34.0
I don't think it would work	31	21.1
It will increase water heights in other areas	27	18.4
I don't have enough information	14	9.5
It will increase the velocity of the water	2	1.4
Other (specified)	19	12.9
No response	4	2.7
Total	147	100.0

Q9: What is the MAIN reason that you don't support the flood levee?

Only those who responded "No" or "No" and "Unsure" to both Q7 & Q8 were asked this question (n=147, 34.7% of total sample).

*Open-ended data (from those who stated "other" reasons) has been assessed and re-coded where possible.
The full open-ended responses are presented in Appendix A.*

APPENDIX A: OPEN-ENDED RESPONSES

Q4: Do you have any issues or concerns with the proposed South Rockhampton Flood Levee? Open-ended responses given when "other concerns" specified	#
A canal from Gavial Creek to the original Devils Elbow in the Fitzroy River will allow water to follow that path and escape. Put a levee bank type structure in the canal and that will control the tide in the canal and come flood it will come over the top	1
Advertise through other types of media, not television, costing a fortune which provide for development for levee	1
Advertising for the proposal of flood levee is misleading as it is stating that parts of Allenstown that do not flood at the moment will be flood free.	1
Already can't keep up with North side and where is water going to go if not on flood plain	1
Anything that will protect people from losing their possessions is worth a try.	1
As long as it works	1
Because it's on southside areas such as Koongal that get affected by flooding will still be affected.	1
Because we live outside the levee area we won't get a vote in decision.	1
Believes it will only benefit the CBD and not the houses in Depot Hill and I don't believe floods will cut off Yeppen once the bridge has been erected and also have concerns about where the flood water will go once the levee is erected.	1
Big projects eg NBN and cost blow-outs usually increase. I have a distrust and lack of confidence with government of all levels and big projects and if they have a costing that is really correct they need to show it to the public.	1
Concern is that other areas may be affected by flooding that are not affected now.	1
Concern is that redevelopment in Quay Street may go under if levee is not build properly and redevelopment is being done on flood areas. What sort of levee. What is the levee going look like and is there going to be a big levee over near the racecourse	1
Concern with the engineering design.	1
Concerned about the cost to other rate payers.	1
Concerned as to where the water is going to go and putting up a levee is not the whole answer.	1
Concerned from a fishing perspective. Fish bred near Hastings Deering. Would like to know the environmental impact on the waterways and the natural flood plain. He is also concerned about access to these areas once flood levee is built.	1
Concerned that it may cause more flooding on the northside even though reports suggest otherwise. Where will the water go?	1
Concerned whether it will keep flood waters out of protective areas - whether the engineering part of this would be effected	1
Cost of advertising	1
Cost versus number of people who will gain benefit is unknown. Where is the diverted water going to go, will previously 'safe' people end up more at risk - this is unknown.	1
Could it potentially increase danger zone to elsewhere - move the water on.	1
Council is in debt, ongoing maintenance will be huge expense. Floods only happen every 20 years. The benefit of being saved for a few days every 20 years. The benefit does not outweigh the cost. Reduction in rates would be preferred to a levee.	1
Council only does half jobs. Concern that the levee would not be high enough, water diverts elsewhere causing other problems. Money spent on Yeppen years ago did not solve the flood problem. The old bridge was suppose to stop flooding.	1
Council should buy out the flood areas	1
Do not believe it will work.	1

Do not think they should pay for it. The water come up the main drain in the front of the house how does it stop this in the main drains. Not just coming from the river.	1
Does not include wider area. Airport not included in any information on the levee. Why is only the Southside included. Lots of areas in North Rockhampton are not included.	1
Doesn't service the whole area community. Every resident has a right to vote for it, as we all have to pay for it. Flood valve on northside, if water can't escape, back up.	1
Don't know why its being pushed. It seems like it's the Mayors' wheelbarrow being pushed to protect a minority of people. With new bridge on Yeppoon and the new bridge on flood plains Yeppen, should be enough to get traffic through.	1
Don't like where they are proposing putting the levee	1
Environmental concerns that it does not have adverse affect on the environment	1
Even wondering if the city will even benefit from the construction job wise. Will contractors bring in their own labour force?	1
Feels it is only for Depot Hill people who already know how to manage floods. Too much money and concerned if local people will be employed to build the levee. Would contractors from out of town be used instead.	1
Flood area, if living in it it's your own fault	1
Flood in river combined with heavy rainfall at same time, the levee will just act as a dam and cause problems, no pumping facilities along Quay St. Can't rely on historical rainfall statistics to predict rainfall. Council is dodging direct questions	1
Flood situations are short and infrequent and the cost of a Flood Levee is disproportionate.	1
For eg Alton Downs and Pink Lilly	1
Get developers on board behind levee, put businesses behind it, lake in middle for recreation, sporting, channels, waterskiing, waterpark for kids.	1
Has the existing mayor had an agenda out sourced, why not use locals	1
Hasn't had the chance to read the pamphlet that was sent out in the mail and she can't say	1
Hope it works	1
House content insurance	1
How are they going to fund this when they are now in massive debt	1
How it will affect North Rockhampton	1
How it will impact on the rates.	1
How often does it flood - is it worth the expense. People in Depot Hill know what to do	1
Hugh cost for a limited investment. Cheap housing would disappear because of the levee, where would that population go.	1
I am unsure if it will help	1
I believe it will cause extra flooding to the airport. With the flooding level of 2011 flood, with the levee I believe this would put an extra 30cm into my property. But I also understand this can't be predicted essentially.	1
I believe that the it will definitely increase the flooding, the flood plains around Gracemere Flats and Fairybower and will then prevent some of the Gracemere residents from getting to work	1
I believe the installing of the levee as it is proposed will result in increased flood levels in our area of Pink Lilly	1
I don't believe Council is actually telling the community exactly why they have to install it - the truth is the Federal government gave them an ultimatum about the sewerage plant	1
I don't believe the flood levee will have the follow on financial benefits to insurance premiums for house/contents and car insurance.	1
I have concerns, if the levee doesn't go ahead, how much it will have cost us up to that point	1
I object strongly to flood levees for the area in which I live which is never likely to be flooded.	1
I think it is being rushed to, no mention of protection whatsoever on the north side, a lot of money being spent/wasted	1

I think it will be great as long as it works the way that is proposed and doesn't actually just send the flood waters somewhere else where it will be just as devastating	1
I think it's a really good idea I work for the RSPCA and animals need to be fed.	1
I think the levee is an absolute waste of money. It is really only being put there to protect people who live in the flood area, who get payouts every time they are flooded. They buy their house fully aware that it goes under water.	1
I think the savings would be to move the very affected houses to the north side.	1
I would like to see the airport isolated	1
I'd like to know where it is going to go	1
I've been through them all as Dad lives in Depot Hill. All the floods have been different and we don't know where the proposed levee will work and where it will be moved to and whose properties may be damaged instead. There may be people who benefit.	1
If hydrologists and engineers are accurate, I do not have any concerns.	1
If the flood levee goes in it's going to get worse, going to push the water over to the northside more	1
If they stop the flooding from the Depot Hill area where is this water going to go - is it going to the areas of Lakes Creek Road and Berserker Street	1
Improve values in some areas of the city but not all and we will be paying for it	1
Increase in rates is the main concern	1
Increase taxes. The funds will be diverted into the project.	1
Insurance premium in my unflooded house increased 23% in 2013 & 2014.	1
Insurances go up no matter where you live. People who live in flood areas understand the ramifications. They buy there because of the cost. People who buy elsewhere should not have to bear the increased cost of floods.	1
It doesn't benefit North Rockhampton	1
It doesn't include the airport area.	1
It is a good in principle but will it work in practice. In the long term I am concerned about the ongoing costs for maintaining the levee. Also is the flood being pushed elsewhere.	1
It is not fair that people who are not affected pay extra. Water has to find it's level and I don't believe the levee is going to solve the cities problems. Only a few people are affected. Just a small percentage of the community.	1
It is not including the Airport	1
It is not the Fitzroy river it is the Elliot River and water will bank up and cause greater flooding.	1
It isn't going to stop the flooding because they won't have pumps good enough to pump it out	1
It may not be viable to spend \$50million. Buy back the houses/land in flood area, relocate residents, use land for industrial.	1
It will be more and the return will not be there	1
It will cause the River to silt up even more and then eventually that means the river will be shallower and that will cause worse flooding. The answer would be to dredge the river and on a 12 month let a load of fresh water out of the barrage.	1
It will flood in other suburbs instead. Yeppen will always flood because of where the roads have been built. It causes a dam effect from previous roads and the roundabout and the water goes elsewhere. Water will go around the levee and flood new areas.	1
It will not be successful and it will cost a lot of money	1
It will raise a community uproar if one area is ok and that others are effected. Also concerned about its going to raise the rates again	1
It will send water elsewhere and cause problems for a different set of people. It will help some but hinder others.	1
It won't affect me because I don't get flooded, but where is the water going to be diverted to? Will it cause flooding in Gracemere, or other areas. Yeppen lagoon already floods big time	1

It won't solve the problem water will just go elsewhere	1
It'll probably push the water into the northside areas like Princess Street and Lakes Creek areas	1
It's confined to certain areas, worried about the rest of the community outside the levee and how they will be protected	1
Just hope it works	1
Leave a legacy	1
Levee could be breached over time as the soil settles or as rain erodes. Need to monitor it every 5 years for erosion etc	1
Looking after their own interests and that of their financial backers	1
Main areas of concern are where I live in west Rockhampton and my workplace at the Rockhampton Racecourse.	1
Misinformation from Council about insurance premiums going down if levee goes ahead	1
Mother Nature can't be beaten - you block water at Pink Lilly and it will find another way and flood somewhere else. Why don't they include the airport. I don't believe the costing of 50 million and the Mayor wants it and price goes up all the time.	1
My concern is where is the water going, and will a reduction in premiums be ongoing. I think a buy back policy in flood prone areas would be less costly and more effective.	1
Need to protect the airport also with a levee. It is not mentioned in any leaflets. Everyone knows it is a flood plain so people have chosen to live there and have businesses there	1
No guarantee that it will work or be built properly	1
No one knows if it will work or not and there is no benefit to North Rockhampton	1
North side needs to be addressed as well and some of the northside is easier to address.	1
Not happy with cost to rate payers	1
Not sure about the proposed levee in respect to water has to go somewhere and will it just flood elsewhere	1
Not sure if the levee will protect the airport.	1
Not sure of the engineering expertise, will it shift the problem to somewhere else.	1
Not sure where the water will end up	1
Not thought out properly, engineers don't agree that it is planned properly, cost will blow out higher than estimates, council hasn't put out in laymans terms on how it is going to work. Is water going to flood other areas? Where is the water going to go?	1
Nothing worse than a whole in the ground. Needs to be beautiful on the North side as well not just the south side. A place for people to gather together	1
Now the city gets 7 days notice about the floods. Should there be a breach the water will rise dangerously fast within the levee area.	1
Only going to one area but all have to contribute to cost.	1
Other areas I am afraid may be missed due to lower population and this will mean areas missed may still be impacted upon between Gladstone and Rockhampton.	1
People who live at Depot Hill have low income or no income. Once levee is built then land values will raise and landlords will capitalise on this and sell the land or increase rents.	1
Person has multiple houses in dry areas. Costs of rate increases would affect you but there are not benefits. This would not reduce premiums for insurance.	1
Pink Lilly area water will still come down as levee won't divert that water. The levee only starts in the town reaches but water will have to go somewhere and people will be flooded elsewhere ie from the North and Pink Lilly side.	1
Pumping stations should be run by diesel instead of electric because if flooded then electricity would be cut and then there would be no power.	1
Rate increases	1
Rates for flood areas should be higher for those people. People buy in those areas knowing that floods occur.	1

Relocating people in Depot Hill to another place a higher place where it will not flood	1
Residents should not have to pay and Government funding should pay for this. The levee is a right which should be provided.	1
River flow was changed when the barrage was installed. Western Street now floods when it never did before the barrage. Spend the money elsewhere on more important things.	1
Scared that the cost will blow out from what is being predicted. Rates may increase more and non flood area rate payers may be liable for higher costs. Would like to know how the levee will effect areas such as Fairybower and racecourse.	1
She is concerned as to where the water is going to go	1
She is concerned if you build this levee it will impact on the waters - that is changing the water course effecting any other areas not protected by the levee.	1
Should dredge the river instead, build up its banks. So previously lived in a town that was prone to flooding they dredged river no flood damage in 40 years	1
That people in other low lying areas aren't worsened by the flood levy if they aren't living in a levee protected area.	1
The advertisement on TV focuses purely on the businesses and with complete disregard for people who lost homes and loved ones and imagine how people that have been directly affected would feel watching the ad. At the end of the day a flood is a flood.	1
The airport is closed during flooding and we are isolated. Why not flood proof the airport first. Callagan Race why not flood proof this because of the people and money it brings in. Two big industries in Rockhampton.	1
The cost of the levee is very high, but no mention of maintenance costs, who is going to pay for this. The levee cost is too high for the once in 20 years flood events.	1
The cost of the rates will be pushed up high - it isn't going to save a lot, it's overstated and don't think its worthwhile	1
The council need to cover all areas regarding water flow	1
The Council should have looked inhouse ie the CQU Engineering Department before engaging external consultants.	1
The dam that the railway put in when they put the new rail link in has caused a lot of the problems with the flooding out there. I believe the lack of dredging has contributed to the current flooding, so this should be looked.	1
The direction of the water will flow, upstream or further out. The highway bypassing the town, motels and that they have no business, will they still be there with this.	1
The financial burden	1
The flood in Rockhampton have been known for a long time like Depot Hill and they shouldn't be resided in.	1
The impact on other residents in the area. The water has to go somewhere else, where will it go.	1
The levee will back water up to the Gracemere Road.	1
The loss of through traffic into the city eg Maryborough. Rocky is a good spot to stop	1
The mayor has 5 houses in Depot Hill and believe it is a conflict of interests. Is it for the community or personal gain for the major.	1
The on going maintenance and can we afford it	1
The people who will be affected by the cost of it. Also people who have investment properties will have to also pay more	1
The question is where is all the excess water going to go if a levee is to go ahead	1
The residents of the flood area were aware of where they were buying.	1
The TV ads says 5,000 properties were affected by the last flood and the levee will reduce flooding for 1,500 properties. It's a lot of money to only half do a job and given the frequency of major flood events in R'ton the long term gains are not much	1
The water floods under her house because they do not turn the valve on during the floods, sewerage comes up from the sewerage drain under her house.	1

The water has to go somewhere and the cost is prohibitive in building a levee.	1
The water needs to go somewhere and I am concerned about it affecting other areas	1
The water will affect other areas of our city. The airport is number 1 priority and a levee around the airport would be beneficial. The American government was going to pay to flood proof the airport approx 10-12 years ago. That offer was knocked back.	1
The water will go elsewhere and may impact on other areas. If debt is incurred for building the levee then that is a disadvantage for the ratepayers.	1
There is no guarantee that its going to work. No faith in Rocky council engineering department. Are they going to hire locals? Or will they bring in outsiders?	1
There is so much information for and against it is difficult to form an opinion.	1
There needs to be more information about it	1
They are going to make a makeshift levee along Quay St.	1
They haven't yet decided how it will be payed for and even the mayor has said this on the radio	1
Think it will push water out to the airport	1
This is not going to stop the flood back up in the drains which lead to Derby and Stanley. Also the benefit is only to a few and the cost is to many.	1
Total waste of money	1
Unsure whether there are other consequences of flood in other areas previously flood free.	1
Want to know what flood gates will be installed. Will it increase the flood more in Pink Lily and Nerimbera?	1
Wanting to know a time frame of when it will be built	1
Water will build elsewhere	1
What is it going to do to the lower lying north side areas and during a flood how higher will it be around Pink Lilly and airport areas.	1
What it will mean for rate payers and how long it will be there whether it is short term or long term	1
When the levee is built make sure that the drains have reversible flaps so that any other water can escape and the river cannot come through the drains.	1
Where is the diverted water going to go	1
Where is the water going and will this create other problems elsewhere.	1
Where is the water going to?	1
Where it is going to finish	1
Where the water is going to go to - he is wanting to know if it's going around the airport?	1
Where the water is going to go to as it has to go somewhere	1
Where the water run-off will go.	1
Where will the back up water go. It will only benefit those in the flood area.	1
Where will the water be moved to eg North Rocky - that would be a problem. What happens to poor old Nth Rocky people despite the modelling? Is the airport going to be included in this. It doesn't appear to be.	1
Where will the water go I don't think it will work	1
Where will the water go, this could cause floods where there wasn't water before. This will only benefit people in Depot Hill and other flood infected areas, it could possibly be cheaper for the government to put houses up on stilts	1
Whether it's going to be successful	1
Who pays for this. The people who benefit from this do they pay?	1
Will it effect the northside residents, increase the flood waters to northside, Depot Hill and southside are getting all the attention, what about Koongal, Lakes Creek, Berserker, lower levels of Park Avenue. The water has to go somewhere?	1
Worried about if it will work.	1

Worried about where rain water from torrential rainfall will go (running down the range)	1
Worried it won't work and if it won't work that the money will be wasted. Comes from places with levees and water gets redirected into other areas	1
Worried that the water will go on the northside of Rockhampton	1
Would like to know whether the water would go onto the northside. Where will the water go?	1
Would like to see airport included in levee. Concerned about where the water ends up elsewhere	1
Would like to see some modelling on return gates which have to be done any way and that would be the cheaper option. Have building and planning regulations been looked at for the area if the levee is installed as this area will still flood	1
You can't protect us from nature	1
You feel that the council haven't done enough due diligence.	1
Total	187

Q9: What is the MAIN reason that you don't support the flood levee? Open-ended responses given when "other concerns" specified	#
A lack of independent analysis	1
A total waste of money. It is not going to stop the flood. Amount of money being spent on publicity can be spent on other things.	1
Because I have not been informed about what other areas would be flooded, if the levee were put in. I believe the water will find another level and it may likely be the northside. I believe only asking people within the levee to fund is unfair	1
Because the cost is going to the people and it is the Government who carries the burden. It is not going to inconvenience anyone on the southside ever again and for that reason I agree to it.	1
Businesses should not have to pay for the levee. Relocate people living in these areas, it would cost less than \$48 m, where they are not affected by flooding.	1
Cost should be shared out across the board	1
Council is in too much debt. Shouldn't be going in more debt. Floods are once in 20 years usually, it won't be used as much as it is going to cost, and what about the ongoing maintenance to it, that will cost more money.	1
Does not service the whole community, one side of river can't be high and dry, north side will flood more because of it.	1
Does not think it will work	1
Don't know to much about it	1
General rate - is based on evaluation of property.	1
How it will stop the issue of the drains	1
I am not prepared to pay for something I am not going to benefit by.	1
I believe Rocky cannot be flood proved and I think it's throwing good money at a solution that may not work.	1
I bought in a non-flood area for that reason. It doesn't flood that often to warrant a flood levee and the cost of building it.	1
I do not trust the council for doing the project properly. Flood funding for fixing roads - will the work on the levee mean that there is no money available for other projects.	1
I don't feel that the home owners and ratepayers should have to pay for it as its the governments concern and I would prefer that they pay for.	1
I don't support this proposal as no one can control a flood.	1

I don't think they know enough about it. They should be speaking to the older residents as they know where the water course will go. Even if it is blocked it will find a way around it so I don't agree	1
I feel that we are in so much debt, and there are so many more important things to attend to floods are not an annual occurrence and money could be better spent when our debt level is reduced.	1
I support the idea, something has to be done. Not sure about flooding in other areas once the levee is build. Support the funding over 3 levels of government.	1
If you buy land in Depot Hill you know it floods. If you don't want to be flooded then you don't buy there.	1
If you choose to live in a flood prone area then you should bear the cost of higher premiums and if you don't live in a flood prone area why should you be penalised.	1
Instead of spending the money on the levee, move the people from flooding areas. Would probably be cheaper to move them.	1
It doesn't happen every year and it's a massive amount of money concerned and is going to effect the ratepayers and would like to see the people relocated or stop trying to build in flood prone areas.	1
It is a silly idea	1
It is in the wrong place	1
It might only protect a small percentage of people on the southside and will do nothing to protect the people from northside, nor will it protect the airport.	1
It won't stop the flooding because of the barrage. Documents on CSIRO and Council websites state that in 2005 heights of barrage are too high need to be lowered and levee banks will only cause situation to worsen.	1
It would not be fair to charge the people living in the flood areas more than others.	1
It's a major expense and the money could be used in a better way to benefit the community.	1
It's a major infrastructure for the town and it should be State or Federal. Certainly wouldn't complain about a minor levee across the town but paying \$13M is a large incost.	1
It's a natural way for the water to flow. Why should people buy in flood areas?	1
It's not welcomed by the community. The areas that flood don't seem to care as it's always been a flood area	1
Look at New Orleans - there is no guarantee that a levee will flood proof our Region. Authorities cannot reasonably foresee where the water comes up. Water came up in different places in 1991 and 2013.	1
Not convinced it will work and whether it will interfere with the environment and the science to support it. Believe there are other ways. We have never had a catastrophic event.	1
Not enough due diligence	1
Not needed.	1
Not sure of where the money is coming from	1
Other people will be disadvantaged. It is for everyone not just a certain section of the community. It will divide the community. A 5 year plan the whole of Rockhampton and everyone will benefit.	1
People living in non-flood areas should not have to contribute one cent. People that choose to buy in those areas do so aware of the flooding, that's why it's cheaper to buy there.	1
People that would bear the brunt of the flood area can't afford to pay for it. The reason they bought is that is all they could afford	1
Rockhampton is built in a flood plain, spending money and building the levee is just a bandaid. The whole project will not fix the problem in the long term.	1
Rockhampton is in a flood area, it will always flood during heavy deluge regardless of levee. Levee will only divert water in small floods. Seal off the drains, water gets backed up and has to go somewhere.	1
She does support the flood levee, it just that the community should all support it, evenly financially and she wants to know what they would be cutting in the budget before it goes ahead.	1
She doesn't know enough about this matter and she is concerned about the cost. She doesn't not disagree with this but is sceptical about it and how it is going to effect people and the amount of money its going to cost.	1

She is unsure of this	1
So residents living in flood areas shouldn't bear all the responsibility.	1
Social costs for people at Depot Hill.	1
The council should fix it because they knew it was a flood area and don't I believe the residents should pay anything toward the cost	1
The levee will not be beneficial. Majority of people who are not affected will be bearing the cost.	1
The money and because I do not live there this does not affect me. Why build parks with the levee, when they do not now. Depot Hill know they flood, so why buy there.	1
The money could be spent upgrading facilities that we already have. The cost will escalate for rate payers more than what is currently projected.	1
They don't think they really have looked far enough into the research of this	1
Too expensive	1
Unable to make a decision due to insufficient information	1
Unfair that people in flood area have to pay the brunt of it, and not fair for pensioners to have to pay more on the rates. Waste of money with all the advertising pamphlets they keep sending. A lot of people are apathetic about it. We need the levee	1
Very few residents are affected for a very short time	1
We are built on a flood plain, these people knew this. The city business is flooded because the drains block up.	1
We should not have to pay for it. The government should or leave it alone, do not get many floods. If you live there or built there after 1991 you should pay for it. Do not take money from people who do not live in flood areas.	1
Where will they get their funding from.	1
Why would you spend more money when the region is already in debt.	1
You can only manipulate nature so far	1
Total	63

Would you like to make any comments?	#
A blow out in cost is of concern, and how the water flow will be affected.	1
All community members will benefit so not fair to charge more to those in the flood area	1
Also have to think of North Rockhampton and where flood waters will be directed to.	1
Also the cost. For the amount it is going to cost I honestly don't feel that most people to afford anything more	1
Am happy to contribute as a ratepayer I think it is a wonderful idea	1
Amount costing this levee = it is not a viable proposition. The highway being raised should ensure access to highways anyway without the flood levee.	1
An added benefit would be the obvious economic benefit from the construction itself	1
Another bridge from Stanley Street to Dean Street near the dump is needed, before the levee is constructed. To take traffic from the city, and allow the traffic to go to the beaches to the south.	1
As a person who lived in Depot Hill for 7 years, in two different streets and went through 2 floods it is my informed opinion that the residents who choose to buy in Depot Hill are well informed and made an intelligent decision to live in a flood area.	1
As long as it works, and doesn't divert a problem somewhere else.	1
As long as it works. Where does the water go, because I feel that new areas will be affected.	1

Basically she said that these big projects they never benefit the community in the long run as it's the cost factor of it and it's the ratepayers who have to eventually pay heaps more in rates.	1
Better off spending money on other infrastructure. Clean up the areas	1
Buy back the land off the residents in the flood areas, do not allow it to be residential zoning! Make it all industrial.	1
Can be of benefit, if built well.	1
Cannot see it working as it's a natural water flow and the water will go into other areas and cause problems there.	1
Concerned about the amount of money spent on advertising	1
Council buy residences and businesses and relocate them out of the flood area	1
Council is doing a good job	1
Council need to make a plan out as to where the levee is going to go so people could see. If the levee is not an option, maybe worth considering channeling the water like a centralised dam.	1
Council should have had foresight into the building on flood plain that people need to made aware of where they are buying or building in flood zone it should be mandatory to tell people.	1
Council should just bite the bullet and go with it. Stop spending money on surveys, it would be better spent in just building a levee.	1
Council should look to raising highway and make people from Gracemere able to travel back and forth, it's hard when the road is cut for nurses etc to get to work. What about diverting trucks and major traffic from Alexander Street.	1
Council shouldn't be spending money it hasn't got, and then state and federal government debt will increase too. For what? A few days of the year every 20 years. Not worth the huge expense.	1
Council wants to spend money willy nilly - how many years will it take to repay it? Possible projects: showgrounds, historic trail Quay St to where? Fitness trail should be happening now. Some of these topics are already happening.	1
Council will do what they want regardless of what community members think. And I believe that it will just flood other areas.	1
Depot Hill area should be reclaimed with the residents to be subsidised with the millions the levee would cost. The area be used as a tip for a couple years to build it up 2 metres and then build the stadium.	1
Disagree with having the levee.	1
Do not agree this is the wisest option. Maybe the council should buy the houses at a cheaper price and the people could relocate to a safer place	1
Do not agree with all the advertising. The money could be used to benefit the community	1
Do not approve of it. These houses were bought cheap, because they are in a flood area. Why should others have to pay to fix this problem? Also not sure if the levee will work. So difficult to answer questions, wetlands, showgrounds etc.	1
Does not affect them because they live on the mountain.	1
Does not and will not benefit the entire community, yet every ratepayer has to pay for it. Not right. It will cause more flooding problems on north side.	1
Doesn't want anything to do with the levee. No one knows if it is going to work and no one knows the cost.	1
Don't know that the council can be trusted for the job, being done properly. Worried about them cost cutting and have a result like the waterfall debacle, also concerned as to where the water will end up and don't think it's fair that we should all pay.	1
Don't see why everyone should contribute to the cost. This government is lying about the cost of everything. The cost will definitely blow out.	1
Don't want to make it harder for people who can least afford it	1
Everybody should be given a vote on this.	1
Everyone should not have to pay for the levee	1
Everyone should pay an equal share.	1

Floods don't happen that often and we always get plenty of notice. Want the upkeep of the valves on Northside improved. As for new showgrounds we don't need anymore. Just a waste of money already have awesome walking tracks.	1
Floods only last a couple of weeks and respondent believes that it is a waste of money which could be spent elsewhere	1
Generally city council does a good job. How long would the extra \$10 be on the biannual rates. I wouldn't object to it.	1
Get more information from other areas who have undertaken same sort of projects	1
Golf club floods every time it rains, and we can't play golf, fix drainage over there.	1
Good to see someone being proactive	1
He received the brochure and was surprised that the cost of the proposed levee was not mentioned anywhere in the brochure.	1
Hope it works. Don't need people viewing during floods, people should be kept well away.	1
Hopefully the levee bank works	1
I am all for the levee. Have seen the levee at Goondiwindi and my friend and I have walked along there and they even have built a hospital on it. Goondiwindi like Rockhampton gets affected by floods a lot and the levee was the best thing they ever did.	1
I am concerned about water going elsewhere water ending up in places it wasn't before.	1
I am frustrated re the debt we are already in and now the expenditure in advertising for the proposed levee could have been better spent.	1
I believe the cost will blow out. Although the \$10 increase is mentioned I feel the brochure said the cost will be \$75 or \$150. The cost seems to always blow out.	1
I believe this would be particularly unfair on those less able to afford the expense of the exercise. If they can get the state and the federal government to fund the difference I am sceptical that it would stop at the \$13 million.	1
I did not vote for current Mayor and think the cafe Major Strewlow has approval for in Depot Hill might be part of the reason the levee is being proposed	1
I do support that proposed break up for funding the project but I would like an assurance that the \$10 proposed increase is capped at that - that it will not go up each year and not go on forever	1
I don't believe the council will honour it's promise of \$13M expenditure. The state and federal governments are broke - refer to cuts in today's Courier Mail and all the recent political discussion.	1
I don't really take any notice of these things. Doesn't effect me, doesn't concern me	1
I don't think it should have to come from the specific areas peoples pockets - it should be a government expense.	1
I don't think it's being put in the right place channels would have been preferable	1
I feel that the water has to travel its natural course and being diverted will affect other areas	1
I feel that this survey is very biased and doesn't indicate both sides of the story hence the results from the community are useless and mean nothing, the council has a history of not running projects very well and they may blow this budget	1
I feel the survey is loaded in favour of the Council.	1
I feel with my age and where I live, I don't have a lot to input into this issue. My main concern is how this is going to affect how I can manage on my pension.	1
I have lived here for a long time and I don't think Council realise where the water comes from. It is not from just down the river, it comes around Pink Lilly first and that comes back through the airport and Murray Lagoon and this floods Yeppen.	1
I have read all the information and feel informed there is so much more that requires funding before a levee. The inconvenience to Rockhampton has not been great in the scheme of things.	1
I know at Gracemere we are concerned about what will it do to the level of flood plains between Rocky and Gracemere. Very productive farms worried that the water will rise and wash Fairy Bower area.	1
	1

I really feel for the affected people and wouldn't expect them to come up with the majority of the money.	
I really hope the funding is fairly distributed.	1
I think dredging the river would be a better idea	1
I think everyone should contribute to the funding.	1
I think it is a wonderful idea to have it.	1
I think it's well overdue for something to be done.	1
I think people should just accept the fact that certain areas flood and get on with life	1
I think the levee is a vital piece of infrastructure. I commend the council in putting this forward. Doing nothing is not an option.	1
I think this an agenda for the mayor won't get funding, money already been spent and the ratepayers have paid for the marketing and have not used local services which is being hypocritical in being "community conscious"	1
I think we would be better off flood proofing the airport because my major concern is that the water will just go elsewhere and if it gets inside the levee than it won't be able to get out	1
I will like to see those benefiting most contributing more, however I believe everyone should contribute.	1
I wonder if Council is really aware of how fast the water flows already along Gladstone Road area when it floods. I suspect that the levee will greatly increase the volume and velocity and therefore have the potential to be much more destructive.	1
I would like to see the Airport included in the flood levee.	1
I'm worried about extra flooding at the airport - blow out in costs and as said earlier I believe dredging of the river is the answer	1
If the Council was serious about it, they could relocate all the people who live in Depot Hill.	1
If the levee works would be great. Is a flood plain so hope it works. Wonder about the cost. Tracks are a good idea but the cost may escalate. As it stands in favour if it works.	1
If you build a wall on the south bank you would flood the north bank .	1
In actual fact I do support it but I don't like the way they have gone about selling it to the community - I believe they are being dishonest because as I understand it is already a done deal	1
In total support for a flood levee. Should have been done a long time ago	1
Insurance policies will level out across the flood areas and should drop in price (hopefully)	1
Insurance, who she was with refused to insure her after 12 months and a flood. She resumed with previous company RACQ and no great increase compared to the past. Her property will only flood if the townhall clock goes under.	1
Is the Council quite sure that this is going to be a solution or become a problem in the future and if so, who is going to take responsibility?	1
It has come to my notice on the television and that this is a good idea and good communication	1
It has to be done. Positive for the city, we need it. Perhaps those who benefit most from it should pay a little more than those who don't get affected by the flood directly	1
It has to be well planned out as the water is pushed into other areas. There's not enough for new roads coming in and the railway line jamming it up which only leaves it to go through the barrage and the back way.	1
It is a benefit to Rockhampton city and is very concerned about the cost of this and it's not going to benefit this family at Mason Street and she reckons she shouldn't have to pay for this as ratepayers pay enough as it is.	1
It is a lot of money for very little result. Would it be better to reclaim the flood area houses and relocate.	1
It is a silly idea. Ongoing for 100's of years. Doesn't worry people - exaggeration. Wasting money on surveys	1

It is against the law to have walkways on levee banks because if the banks were to collapse there would be lawsuits. Respondent believes that he shouldn't have to pay for a levee bank when people choose to live in flood areas.	1
It is hoped that at least four or five quotes were sought from independent sources.	1
It sounds like a good, as long the water course is not altered to flood somewhere else.	1
It won't work. I come from areas where we have been there and done that and they don't work. The Mississippi river in America for example has levees all along it and it stops the flow and then the river bed gets built up over time.	1
It's a waste money. It won't achieve the desired outcome. Better off to raise runway at airport so there is flight access. Dredge the river	1
It's a waste of money, not many floods, will not protect the airport. The new highway being built will improve access to Rockhampton and it will be much better.	1
Just that I've lived in Rocky a long time and a flood always affects the same people and that's unfair	1
Kettle Park has not been able to be used since 2013 flooding. I am a school teacher, it could be utilised it has 5 cricket pitches on it going to waste due to damage done since last flood. Don't worry about spending money beautifying the levee	1
Money could be spent elsewhere, it is also a natural water course that can't be diverted, also will divert the water to other areas causing more problems	1
Money could be spent in other areas. There is no guarantee that insurance costs will go down.	1
Most people in Depot Hill half are not insured or are just renting, they live there aware of flooding, and possibly wouldn't have the money to pay. Other suburbs will be paying the money through their rates.	1
My worry is the cost to ratepayers - even \$10 is more than pensioners can afford nowadays	1
Need to have the right people organising the flood levee.	1
No faith in the council's ability to make clear decisions and to spend money practically this is due to prior conflicts which led to de-amalgamation then amalgamation again.	1
Not enough talk about the main drains, stopping the water coming up in the area. More information is needed and this needs to be addressed, not just a levee. Are the insurance companies going to actually lower the premiums because a levee is put in?	1
Not in favour of levee because of cost	1
Nothing has been mentioned about the northside in the proposal	1
Paint ball is already out at Rosel Park so it's being utilised. The residents and businesses in affected areas should pay for it with the majority of government funding. Why should Mt Morgan or Gracemere pay?	1
People are confused about payments with regard to who has to pay for it. Feels its a very messy situation. She doesn't agree with it because it is on the southside and there will be nothing protecting the northside from flooding in the areas	1
People living in the flood prone areas are well adapted to flood.	1
Personal opinion is not going to work. All water comes through Fitzroy, and banks up, so it will spread out everywhere. Then will back up.	1
Picnic area could be incorporated. Huge NRL footy stadium would be good. But really the two new traffic bridges over the Yeppen should be sufficient to ensure traffic flow in & out of city, these haven't been tested in a flood yet.	1
Protecting a few at the expense of others	1
Really against the levee not necessary, people living in Depot Hill are equipped will benefit only about 10%	1
Respondent has lived in this area for over 50 years. Suggested that the area is a natural flood plain and will always flood. A levee will only cause a dam effect and cause maybe severe flooding in new areas.	1

Respondent suggested that a levee bank be built around the airport first. Would not be as costly. She also suggested that money be given to residents of Depot Hill so they could raise their houses instead of building a levee bank.	1
She is worried about where the levee will end and is worried that it won't stop water from the Yeppen lagoon flooding the end of Blackall Street around the football field.	1
She is worried about where the water is going to go to.	1
The council has gone overboard with this in the media and mail and that it's going ahead but this gentleman said the residents at Depot Hill aren't keen for it because of the costs involved as it's going to cost them a lot	1
The council is looking at the wrong areas to spend money on and thereby increasing rates.	1
The council should be paying for it, when the old pipes cannot be maintained she should not have to pay for it. Council should pay for this to keep people in the city.	1
The councillors need to fully declare the ownership of land and businesses and interest themselves and direct family members within the proposed area to be protected by the flood levee	1
The Fitzroy is tidal, the levee needs to be put out west.	1
The flood levee would benefit the whole Central Queensland Region, so the cost should be shared by the greater CQ Region.	1
The levee is a want, not a need, it is unlikely to increase safety as we don't get flash floods.	1
The levee will not stop the water from flowing from the back of Pink Lily and will still affect the airport. Everyone who has lived in Rockhampton for a long time knows that it flows through Pink Lily by the back way.	1
The money could be spent elsewhere. Listened to ABC radio this morning which was talking about flood insurance premiums reducing	1
The rate payers are going to paying for this, there will still be water problems regardless of the levee unless it's built over 10 metres high.	1
The rate payers in the flooded areas stand to benefit the most. I will be contributing to the State and Fed monies raised so why should I put in three times by an increase in rates again. I am also subsidising the 'flooded' properties insurance premiums.	1
The rates are a burden already.	1
The Southern Railway line is acting like a dam wall and restricting the water flow. This is contributing to the whole flood problem.	1
The water going to go elsewhere and our rates will go up	1
They need to do something about the drains where water backs up. Not worrying about the levee, why should they spend money on the levee when we have been living with it for years. Also I think that the Federal government won't be contributing.	1
They need to spend more money on infrastructure on the riverside on the north side like the south side as he said there is not appeal whatsoever looking at it.	1
Think it is a great idea and is long awaited. Likes the new Yeppen bridge that was put in but agrees that the levee needs to be built to stop areas from damage and flooding.	1
Think it senseless to move the showgrounds as it has been where it is for a long time. People that live in this area are aware of the flooding when they buy there.	1
Think outside the square, get the developers on board, don't just make a flood levee, make it a feature of the town, for water sports, BBQ, swimming for kids, use it to the city's advantage.	1
Think that it is needed to supplement the city so that we do not get cut off during flood times.	1
Thinks rate payers should pay a little more than \$10 and the people inside the levee can pay more than the others as they benefit from the levee.	1
Thinks the council is doing a good job.	1
This lady wants to know why the swimming pool is closed at 8.30am and the council should look into this before spending all the money somewhere else. Thought this was important situation as there are a lot of local swimmers wanting to use the pool	1
This survey is too broad. The questions are not objective. They are overly positive questions.	1

To save on costs, builders and contractors could give all the landfill that they have from building houses for the levee bank. Also could have shrubs, garden areas and bbq areas etc on levee bank for use even in flood times.	1
Too much money has already been wasted on leaflets and advertising when the government may not provide us with the grants. The Government has cut back on budgets so this levee may not happen.	1
Too much of a cost for too little benefit. Better things Council could be spending the money on.	1
Totally support a levee	1
Uncertain if it will make a lot of difference as other areas will also flood	1
Unfair for those not in flood areas, paying higher rates. I'm concerned at the moment, our rates paid twice could there be a possibility of the council bringing out a quarterly bill that means we would be paying 4 times a year?	1
Wasted money on mailouts adds, tv etc. about the levee.	1
Wasting a lot of money as of now, for this levee, bad conflict of interest. Stop wasting our money. Have not been guaranteed any funds as yet. The pamphlet was only sent out to certain places.	1
Water has a habit of going where it wants to go where it wants. People who live in the area are used to it know about the risk.	1
Water has to go somewhere. If blocked at South Rockhampton it could flood at Marlborough, The Caves area on the fresh side of the barrage. It will bottle neck.	1
Water will find its own level. I have a collection of flood pictures (aerial) from 1940 to now showing flooding over the years. Worked as a paramedic (air) during flood times	1
We are all part of the community and we should all contribute to the levee at the same rate. We all benefit from the levee in some way. Believes there should be a levee.	1
We are in a flood plain we do not have major flooding every year and finance needs to be considered carefully and how is the budget going to be managed.	1
We have informed council that the flooding come from the drains the river doesn't break its banks	1
We need a lot more forward thinking people not just in local government but also state and federal so that issues like this can happen and benefit the future. I think it is a good thing and I hope it goes well.	1
We survive during floods, we had access to Gladstone via ferry, cancer patient had to get to Brisbane. Rockhampton is not really done hard by flooding. Everyone survives, no lives are lost.	1
What happens to the farm owners? Where will the water go? Will farmers be further impacted by flooding?	1
When you purchase a place if it's known as a flood area that is a risk factor that you should take into consideration, so therefore you should be responsible for extra fees incurred. It shouldn't be anyone else's responsibility.	1
Where is the money coming from? Hopefully get someone in who knows what they are doing so expenses don't blow out. Get a Dutch man in. They are experts at this.	1
Where is the water going to go. Want public information as to where the water is going to go to from the mayor.	1
Who is pushing the flood levee and why? Why the urgency to go ahead? Who owns the land that will be re-established. The householders living in Depot Hill should be the ones to decide if a levee is built.	1
Whole city would benefit, so whole of city should contribute	1
Why a levee to drive that development. Why shift the showgrounds.	1
Why can't the federal and state governments totally fund the levee?	1
Why should all ratepayers have to contribute to flood levee when not all ratepayers are affected by flooding? The levee will push water out to other areas and cause flooding problems elsewhere	1
Why should all ratepayers pay for the levee	1
Will putting a levee in be really worth unless they have flood gates right up to Dawson and Gladstone Roads they would still be blocked off. I would rather them be more concerned about the airport and its flooding	1

Without seeing the outcomes of the levee she is not sure of what to answer for some of the questions. (proposed trails, showgrounds, sport complex)	1
Worried about the cost of rates inflating. Think it will be a good idea if it works	1
Would like to know more information before I am able to make a decision on the levee	1
Would like to see more cost benefits. Thinks that the information doesn't need to be dumbed down as he is a person who is interested in figures and wants to know more about what all that money will be spent on.	1
Would like to see more information about it. She is on the fence at the moment and would like to see other areas where a flood levee has worked so she can understand more of how it works and if it will work.	1
Yes, they have a bat problem in there area and would like help with this issue.	1
You don't want to see the rates go up very much. I believe everyone should pay as everyone benefits.	1
You would have to go over past years of flooding eg. 1954 it rained for 12 weeks and in 1991 it only rained for 2 weeks and the water went down the river in a big rush not like it did in the 1954 flood where the floodwaters soaked into the ground.	1
Total	182



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SOUTH ROCKHAMPTON FLOOD LEVEE PROJECT

SRFL Feasibility Summary Report

Meeting Date: 26 April 2017

Attachment No: 2

South Rockhampton Flood Levee

Feasibility Summary Report



South Rockhampton Flood Levee

Feasibility Summary Report

Client: Rockhampton Regional Council

ABN: 59 923 523 766

The South Rockhampton Flood Levee Planning and Design project is a joint initiative of Rockhampton Regional Council, the Queensland Government and the Australian Government.

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Quality Information

Document South Rockhampton Flood Levee

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Foreword

The multiple flood events experienced between 2010 and 2012 provide a reminder of the devastating cost of flooding to the community. While these impacts cannot all be eliminated, understanding flooding and considering it when making decisions can reduce the growth of risk due to new development and enable informed decisions on managing risk to existing development, where practical, feasible and cost-effective to do so.

Effective flood risk management can enable a community to become as resilient as practicable to floods. This is achieved through planning and preparing for, responding to and recovering from flooding. Effective flood risk management requires a coordinated, multidisciplinary approach across all levels of government and between agencies with different responsibilities. The goal of increased resilience to floods requires the management of the flood impacts for undeveloped and developed areas of the community which generally involves a combination of flood mitigation, emergency management, flood forecasting and warning measures, land-use planning, and infrastructure design considering the local flood situation and the associated hazards.

The National Strategy for Disaster Resilience, adopted by the Council of Australian Governments in 2011, outlines the increasing regularity and severity of natural disasters. Australian governments recognised that a national coordinated and cooperative effort is required to enhance Australia's capacity to withstand and recover from emergencies and disasters.

The South Rockhampton Flood Levee (SRFL) was first identified as a priority flood mitigation measure in 1992 resulting from an extensive flood risk management study undertaken for the Rockhampton region following the extensive impacts of the 1991 Fitzroy River flood event. A combination of structural and non-structural flood mitigation recommendations were made in this report, with many of the non-structural measures having now been implemented by Rockhampton Regional Council (RRC).

The Priority 1 structural flood mitigation measures recommended were:

- **Bruce Highway Yeppen crossing upgrade to increase waterway area and raise the road.**
 - Recommended flood immunity of 2% AEP and assessed to have a capital cost of \$16.5 million and benefit cost ratio of 1.5 (at 5% discount rate) in 1992.
 - This is currently being implemented by the Yeppen North and Yeppen South Bruce Highway upgrade and is being constructed to a 1% AEP flood immunity.
- **A levee to protect the lower Central Business District (CBD), Depot Hill and Port Curtis areas:**
 - 1% AEP flood immunity estimated to cost \$7.4 million with a benefit cost ratio of 1.25 (at 5% Discount rate) in 1992.
 - This option represents the foundation of the current SRFL project.

Numerous other structural mitigation measures were also assessed at the time and were discounted due to a range of issues which is not within the scope of this project.

Updated flood modelling was undertaken as part of the *Fitzroy River Flood Study* in 2011, which included a high level hydraulic review of the 1992 levee options. The levee options were modelled for a 1% AEP event and included the Lower CBD - Depot Hill option, the lower CBD - Depot Hill - Port Curtis option, three potential Rockhampton Airport levee options and the Splitters Creek option.

The SRFL Planning and Design Project was commenced in December 2013. The project represented a commitment from the three levels of government to undertake further technical analysis aimed at assessing the viability of the levee, after which preliminary design and completion of detailed design could be finalised for funding applications and subsequent construction.

The planning and design works undertaken has included rigorous technical and economic assessments, options development, optimisation of the levee alignment, the establishment of design parameters and the design of multiple types of levees appropriate to the varying site constraints. This document summarises the technical and economic assessments that support the feasibility of the project.

It is noted that the SRFL is not the only measure Rockhampton Regional Council is investigating or pursuing to mitigate flooding in Rockhampton. The proposed levee fits within Council's overarching Flood Management Strategy and is Council's highest structural flood mitigation priority.

Note on Flood Frequency

The frequency of flood events is generally referred to in terms of their Annual Exceedence Probability (AEP) or Average Recurrence Interval (ARI). For example, for a flood magnitude having 5% AEP, there is a 5% probability that there will be floods of equal or greater magnitude each year. As another example, for a flood having 5 year ARI, there will be floods of equal or greater magnitude once in 5 years on average. The approximate correspondence between the two systems is below.

Annual Exceedence Probability (AEP) %	Average Recurrence Interval (ARI) Years
20	5
10	10
5	20
2	50
1	100
0.5	200
0.2	500

In this report, the AEP terminology has been adopted to describe the frequency of flooding.

Abbreviations

AECOM	AECOM Australia Pty Ltd
AEP	Annual exceedence probability
AHD	Australian height datum
ARI	Average Recurrence Interval
CBD	Central Business District
CMPS&F	Camp Scott and Furphy
CPT	Cone Penetration Tests
DFE	Defined Flood Event
EPBC	Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Act 1999
DAFF	Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry
DEHP	Department of Environment and Heritage Protection
DNRM	Department of Natural Resources and Mines
FRFS	Fitzroy River Flood Study (Aurecon, 2011)
FRFRPS	Fitzroy River Floodplain and Road Planning Study (AECOM, 2012)
MCA	Multi Criteria Analysis
MIKE FLOOD	1D / 2D hydraulic modelling software
NRFMI	North Rockhampton Flood Mitigation Investigation
NRSC	North Rockhampton Sewage Catchment
NRV	Non Return Valve
ORC	Overflow Relief Caps
ORG	Overflow Relief Gullies
PMF	Probable Maximum Flood
QR	Queensland Rail
RFMS	Rockhampton Flood Management Study (CMPS&F, 1992)
RRC	Rockhampton Regional Council
SDA	State Development Area
SiD	Safety in Design
SRFL	South Rockhampton Flood Levee
SRSTP	South Rockhampton Sewage Treatment Plant
TMR	Queensland Department of Transport and Main Roads
TOS	Time of Submergence
TUFLOW	1D / 2D hydraulic modelling software

Note: Rockhampton Flood Gauge Datum = AHD + 1.448 m

1.0 Introduction

1.1 Overview

In December 2013, RRC engaged AECOM Australia Pty Ltd (AECOM) to undertake the SRFL planning and design project. The project represented a commitment from the three levels of government to undertake further technical analysis aimed at assessing the viability of the project, after which preliminary design and completion of the detailed design could be finalised for funding and subsequent construction.

The project has been delivered in three stages, the first stage entailed hydraulic modelling and preliminary assessment. This was followed by preliminary levee design (Stage 2) and final detailed design (Stage 3). The multi-disciplinary project incorporated the following discrete work packages:

- Drainage and hydraulics.
- Civil and structural design.
- Environmental assessment.
- Geotechnical investigations and design.
- Visual amenity assessment.
- Community and stakeholder consultation.
- Cost estimation and economic evaluation.

The project team have assessed the technical feasibility of the project and are finalising documentation necessary to carry out construction works should funding be obtained. The summation of the project's technical feasibility draws on the work documented in numerous technical reports and includes recommendations for actions to follow.

1.2 Location and Context

Rockhampton is a large regional city located on the Fitzroy River approximately 640 kilometres north of Brisbane. The Rockhampton Regional Council area has a population of some 80,000 people and is a major service centre for the wider Central Queensland region. In addition to serving a range of industries including agriculture and mining, Rockhampton provides a full range of retail, education, health, social, government and professional services to a broad catchment.

The wider Central Queensland region that Rockhampton services and supports is experiencing continuing growth in mining and resources sectors, including Liquid Natural Gas and coal mining in particular. As a consequence, interruptions to logistics and services resulting from flooding in Rockhampton impact to varying degrees on the broader region and its industries.

The Central Queensland region is a world ranked producer and exporter of black coal and a major centre for mineral processing. The region hosts the coal-bearing Bowen and Galilee basins and also produces gold, silver, limestone, coal seam gas, magnesite and gemstones. There are currently 50 coal mines, 25 mineral mines and 30 medium to large (>50 000 tonnes per year) extractive quarries operating in Central Queensland.

The SRFL will be located in the localities of Rockhampton, Depot Hill and Port Curtis (refer to Figure 1). The structure is approximately 9 km long and will extend from the Rockhampton CBD to the Bruce Highway at the Jellicoe Street intersection. The levee will be constructed to 1% Average Exceedance Probability (AEP) or 100 year Average Recurrence Interval (ARI) with 0.9m freeboard. This will be equivalent to a 9.48m gauge level or 10.38m including freeboard. The crest level will be higher than the highest recorded flood of 10.11m recorded in 1918.

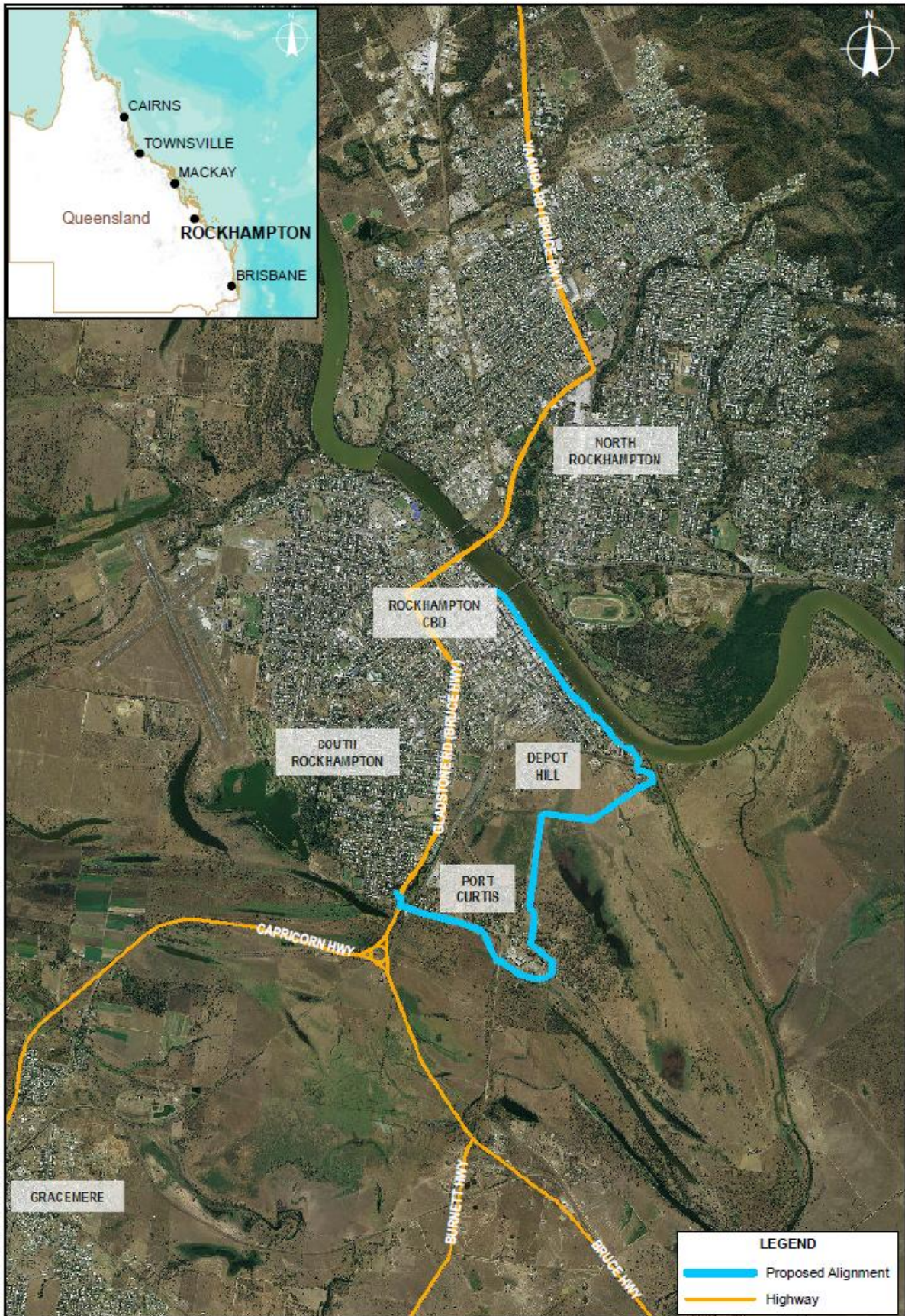


Figure 1 Locality Plan.

1.3 Current Flooding Impacts

1.3.1 Flooding from Fitzroy River Events

The Fitzroy River, which flows through the city of Rockhampton in the state of Queensland, drains a catchment of approximately 142,000 km² and is one of the largest catchments on the east coast of Australia. The catchment extends from the Carnarvon Gorge National Park in the West to Rockhampton on the central Queensland coast and is predominantly dominated by agriculture (grazing, dry land cropping, irrigated cotton and horticulture) and by mining (coal, magnesite, nickel and historically gold and silver).

Due to its immense size and fan-like shape, the Fitzroy River catchment is capable of producing severe flooding following heavy rainfall events in any of its major tributaries. These are the Dawson, Nogoa-Mackenzie and Connors-Isaacs Rivers which rise in the eastern coastal ranges and the Great Dividing Range and join together about 100 kilometres west of Rockhampton. Major floods can result from either the Dawson or the Connors-Mackenzie River catchments. Significant flooding in the Rockhampton area can also occur from heavy rain in the local area below Riverslea.

Rockhampton is the largest urban centre in Central Queensland and is located approximately 60 kilometres from the mouth of the Fitzroy River at Keppel Bay. The Fitzroy River at Rockhampton and adjacent townships has a long and well documented history of flooding with flood records dating back to 1859. The highest recorded flood occurred in January 1918 and reached 10.11 metres (8.65m AHD) on the Rockhampton flood gauge. The second highest recorded peak occurred in 1954 with a recorded gauge height of 9.40 metres (7.95m AHD). Considerable flooding also occurred in January 1991 with a peak flood height of 9.30 metres on the Rockhampton flood gauge (7.85m AHD). The most recent major flood occurred in 2011 (fourth highest on record, refer to Figure 2) and reached 9.20 metres on the Rockhampton flood gauge (7.75m AHD).

To the northwest of Rockhampton, at the Pink Lily meander, significant overbank flow occurs in major flood events where the discharge exceeds 7,500 m³/s (equivalent to 10% AEP). This results in flood flows spreading over a broad floodplain to the west and south of Rockhampton. The floodwater re-joins the Fitzroy River south of the city at Gavial Creek.

It must be noted that extensive social and economic impacts are also experienced in more frequent, non-breakout flood events (i.e. the 10% AEP event). As examples:

- Low lying areas of Port Curtis and Depot Hill are inundated at a gauge height of 7.0m which is equivalent to the Minor Classification given by BOM.
- The Depot Hill community is isolated at a gauge height of 7.5m which is equivalent to the Moderate Classification given by BOM.
- The Bruce Highway at Lower Dawson Road is cut at a gauge height of approximately 8.4m.
- Low lying areas of Allentown are inundated at a gauge height of 8.5m which is equivalent to the Major Classification given by BOM.
- Depot Hill and Port Curtis have been impacted by 32 historical flood events over 7.0m in gauge height since records commenced in 1859.
- There have been 16 historical flood events over a gauge height of 8.0m in which the Bruce Highway (Lower Dawson Road) has been cut.

1.3.2 Local Catchment Flooding Events

There are a number of tributaries which drain local runoff to the Fitzroy River. These local tributaries, which typically have main channel widths of 10m to 20m and main channel depths of less than 4m, include:

- Alligator Creek.
- Limestone Creek.
- Etna Creek.
- Ramsay Creek.
- Splitters Creek.
- Lion Creek.

- Moores Creek.
- Neerkol Creek.
- Scrubby Creek.
- Gavial Creek.

Significant quantities of runoff can be conveyed by the local tributaries following high rainfall in the local Rockhampton area. In some cases this runoff can intensify flooding at Rockhampton, however the local catchment runoff generally discharges through to the ocean prior to peak floodwaters reaching Rockhampton from the major upstream tributaries. Previous studies have indicated critical storm duration of 18 hours for the local catchments.



Figure 2 2011 Fitzroy River Flood Event with Proposed SRFL Alignment Overlay

1.4 Objectives and Outcomes

The broad objectives of the SRFL project are to:

- Mitigate the economic and social impacts of flooding on the local community.
- Reduce the cost of flood response, recovery and reconstruction.
- Enhance property values and provide urban renewal opportunities.
- Minimise adverse impacts on the local, State and National economies.
- Improve the flood immunity of the Bruce Highway (Lower Dawson Road).

Key activities and outcomes from this planning and design project include:

- Review and update the existing Fitzroy River hydraulic models and application of the new model to refine the levee alignment and assess potential impacts on areas outside of the leveed area.
- Consultation with key stakeholders to ensure that their interests and concerns were effectively understood and incorporated in the analysis where appropriate.
- Carrying out a range of ground survey, geotechnical, environmental, cultural heritage and economic investigations to inform planning, optimisation and design of the levee structure.
- Preparation of preliminary and detailed designs for the project.
- Identifying and analysing costs, risks and benefits associated with the project including undertaking cost benefit analysis and preparing detailed estimates of construction costs.
- Identifying and evaluating potential procurement options, including consideration of maximising local content in the project.
- Preparation of detailed design documentation to enable preparation of final construction cost estimates and timely progression to regulatory approvals, procurement and construction should funding be approved.

2.0 Levee Alignment Options

2.1 Overview

Detailed planning and design of the SRFL has been undertaken which involved significant refinement of the levee alignment originally developed in the 1992 Rockhampton Flood Management Study.

This refinement involved the identification of other alternative alignments, assessment of these alignments against a range of criteria and selection of the preferred option which balanced the levee's benefits with its potential impacts. This process is outlined below.

2.2 Issues and Constraints

An Issues and Constraints Workshop was held with key stakeholders to identify and discuss potential concerns relating to the SRFL project. Specific issues were identified by the stakeholders and these were documented by the project team for consideration during concept development of the levee alignment options.

2.3 Options Development

Seven conceptual levee alignment options were developed based on initial technical assessments undertaken by each of the project disciplines (i.e. hydraulics, environment, geotechnical, visual amenity, etc). The options were developed based on stakeholder feedback received in the initial Issues and Constraints Workshop.

Table 1 provides a high level description of the seven options evaluated.

Table 1 SRFL Alignment Options Summary

Option	Key Features	Key Constraints & Considerations
1	Original 1992 alignment encompassing a large area which includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public infrastructure Residential properties Commercial properties 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Presence of environmentally sensitive wetlands Presence of regional power transmission lines Magnitude of afflux to roads, rail and properties exterior to the protected area
2	Truncated alignment encompassing: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sewage Treatment Plant Rosel Park Depot Hill Rockhampton CBD 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Avoids most environmental issues Excludes large residential and commercial areas Excludes Port Curtis and associated homes and business Limits afflux to roads, rail and other properties exterior to the protected area
3	Tightened alignment encompassing: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All major public infrastructure Key residential and commercial properties in Depot Hill, Port Curtis and CBD 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Avoids most environmental issues Protects developed properties Presence of regional power transmission lines Moderate afflux impacts
4	Similar to the original 1992 alignment (Option 1) but excludes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Port Curtis School Major commercial property 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poses challenges due to the presence of environmentally sensitive wetlands Moderate afflux to roads, rail and properties exterior to the protected area
5	Alignment encompasses residential and commercial businesses in: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Port Curtis Depot Hill CBD 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Avoids most environmental issues Moderate afflux to roads, rail and properties exterior to the protected area Key infrastructure and some commercial properties are not protected
6	Alignment is similar to Option 5 but also encompasses: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sewage Treatment Plant Rosel Park 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Avoids most environmental issues Moderate afflux to roads, rail and properties exterior to the protected area Major commercial property not protected

Option	Key Features	Key Constraints & Considerations
7	Alignment encompasses <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Residential areas of Depot Hill and Port Curtis Major commercial property protected 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Avoids most environmental issues Moderate afflux to roads, rail and properties exterior to the protected area Rosel Park and Sewage Treatment Plant not protected

Figure 3 shows the seven SRFL alignment options assessed.

2.4 Options Assessment Framework

A subsequent Options Analysis Workshop was held to present invited stakeholders with an overview of the concept levee alignment options developed based on the issues and constraints identified in the first workshop.

Technical assessments on each of the alignment options were presented by the project team before undertaking a detailed multi-criteria analysis (MCA) which involved scoring each option against an agreed framework. The MCA focused on the SRFL project objectives.

There was a certain level of detail required to appraise the performance of each option. The results were reported at an aggregate level in order that each could be compared against the others in a subjective way.

The SAT comprised three levels of detail:

- **High Level Tests** – three overarching headings which brought together impacts, feasibility/costs and community acceptance.
- **Second Level Themes** – a number of themes will fitted under each high level heading.
- **Measurable Criteria** – a means of measuring or scoring each option against the themes.

The following describes these three levels in detail.

2.4.1 Level 1: High Level Tests

To ensure that all criteria for a 'successful' levee scheme are taken into account it was suggested that three distinct questions be asked, which examined the three main areas of successful delivery:

- 1) Will the solution meet the targets and objectives set for the project?
- 2) Will the solution be buildable and cost effective?
- 3) Will the solution be 'acceptable' publicly and politically?

Out of these questions come three high level tests, designed to generate answers to the above:

- a) **Effectiveness** – matches the anticipated impacts of the levee scheme with the objectives and targets set by Council.

The effectiveness measure is a test of how well a levee scheme could contribute to the priorities identified by Council. The 'problems' associated with and the objectives or vision set for the project area were developed based on the initial Issues and Constraints Workshop. This formed the basis for the effectiveness test; meaning that the more 'effective' a levee option is to enabling the Council to meet its objectives then the higher its weighting should be.

- b) **Feasibility** – sets out the timescales, potential costs and funding issues, as well as the engineering constraints.

The feasibility measure is focused on costs, timescales and engineering feasibility. It was not the intention to eliminate the higher cost schemes or those which could only be delivered in the medium or long term. If the potential benefits of an option are significant enough to warrant the costs or the timeframe then it could be taken forward as a priority. However, costs and timescales are always an issue, particularly if funding streams are limited or tied to a particular timeframe. These issues were identified separately from the impacts of the option.

- c) **Acceptability** – examines a levee option's 'fit' with objectives, as well as taking into account the views of stakeholders and the implications of other planned interventions in the area.

This is an important measure because large infrastructure projects are often held up or have to make expensive revisions because they are considered unacceptable either locally or politically. Therefore, it was deemed to be extremely useful to identify any potential acceptability issues at an early stage.

2.4.2 Level 2: Second Level Themes

Within each of the high-level tests there will need to be, at a relatively broad level, a number of themes or headings under which the measurable criteria are fitted. These themes will be tailored to meet the requirements of the study to ensure that all aspects of an option are considered. The themes will also link directly with the overarching test. Examples for this study include:

Effectiveness:

- Alignment

Feasibility:

- Cost
- Constructability
- Environmental
- Alignment

Acceptability:

- Environmental
- Hydraulic Impacts
- Community

2.4.3 Level 3: Measurable Criteria

For any multi-criteria assessment, it is important to be able to quantify the impacts of an option so that it can be appropriately compared against others. Therefore, it was the intention of the SRFL MCA to include definitively measurable criteria where possible. However, it was recognised that some would inevitably have to be qualitative criteria.

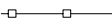


2.4.4 The Scoring and Weighting of Criteria


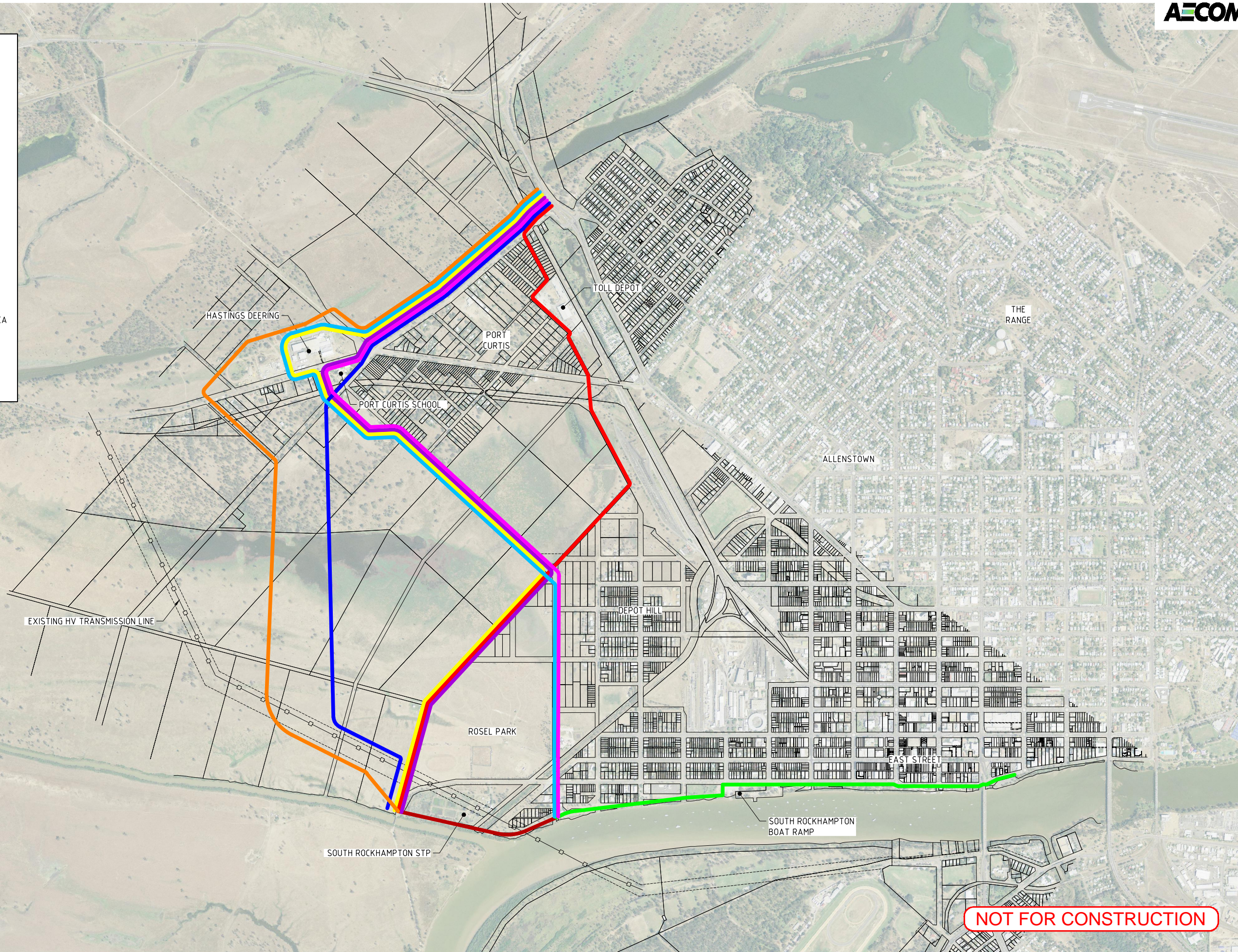
In order to rank the levee options, it was necessary to develop a scoring and weighting mechanism. The scoring mechanism ensures that each option can be ranked against its alternatives. The weighting mechanism allowed those criteria directly relevant to the objectives of the study to be elevated in importance when compared with other criteria. This mechanism was used by the participants at the Options Analysis Workshop and enabled a justifiable identification of the preferred levee alignment.

2.4.5 Adopted Framework

The multi-criteria options assessment framework and criteria weightings were used to identify the preferred levee alignment. This framework was developed with Council staff and reviewed with the key stakeholders to ensure acceptability.

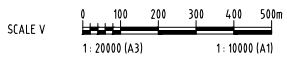
LEGEND

- • OPTION 1
- • OPTION 2
- • OPTION 3
- • OPTION 4
- • OPTION 5
- • OPTION 6
- • OPTION 7
- • COMMON TO ALL OPTIONS
- • COMMON TO OPTIONS 1-4 & 6
-  • TRANSMISSION TOWER
-  • GBR WETLAND AREA
-  • GBR WETLANDS TRIGGER AREA

CAD REF: \AUTSV\IFP00\1\DOBS\MMP\6031391815_CADD\5.3 WORKING SKETCHES\6031391815_SK11.DWG

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2.4.6 Preferred Option Selection

The seven levee alignment options were scored during the Options Analysis Workshop. The three top ranked options were identified for further technical assessment and evaluation. These were:

- Option 3 (rank 1)
- Option 6 (rank 2)
- Option 5 (rank 3)

A Special Council meeting was convened to present the three levee alignment options. Option 3 was recommended for further consideration and was endorsed by Council at the meeting.

Key features of the Option 3 alignment included:

- Protecting key infrastructure including the South Rockhampton Sewerage Treatment Plant, Rockhampton Pound facilities, Lower Dawson Road and a portion of the North Coast rail line.
- Protecting residential areas and key industrial businesses in Depot Hill and Port Curtis.
- Avoiding conflict with the Powerlink high voltage transmission lines into Rockhampton.
- Minimising afflux, where possible, on key infrastructure and dwellings on the floodplain.
- Avoiding, to the greatest extent, environmentally sensitive areas.

2.4.7 Selected Option Refinement

In undertaking the preliminary hydraulic assessment, it was noted that the predicted impacts of the levee were predominantly the result of:

- Encroachment into the Yeppen North flow path.
 - The Yeppen North area represents a primary flow path for the western floodplain which conveys a high proportion of the floodplain discharge through the existing road and rail crossings.
 - The proposed levee will encroach into this flow path which results in an increase in peak water surface levels in the upstream western floodplain.
- Encroachment into the Gavial Creek flow path.
 - The Gavial Creek channel represents a secondary flow path where flows from the western floodplain re-join flows from the main river channel.
 - The proposed levee will encroach into this flow path and result in increases in peak water surface levels in North Rockhampton.
- Constriction of the main river channel flow path.
 - The main river channel represents a primary flow path which is characterised by high velocities and flood depths.
 - The proposed levee will traverse the high bank and run parallel with the river for approximately 3 km. The levee will constrict the breakout which can occur along the western high bank and result in an increase in peak water surface levels in North Rockhampton.

Having identified these three critical areas, a number of iterations were undertaken to minimise the hydraulic impact of the levee. Alterations made to the levee alignment as a result of this optimisation are outlined below:

- Several options were identified for the levee alignment around the existing Hastings Deering site in Port Curtis.
 - Results of the hydraulic analysis showed that adoption of a horizontal taper in the levee alignment reduced upstream impacts by ensuring a smoother transition of the Yeppen North flow path around the levee.
 - The levee alignment was also altered to run in close proximity to the southern areas of the site to minimise encroachment into the flow path.

- Hydraulic analysis was undertaken on the levee alignment around the South Rockhampton Sewage Treatment Plant (SRSTP).
 - Results of the analysis showed that alignments which traversed the high bank of Gavial Creek resulted in an upstream increase in water levels which affects areas of North Rockhampton.
 - Impacts were minimised by protecting only the critical portions of Rosel Park and the SRSTP site which resulted in approximately 0.2 km of levee traversing the high bank rather than 0.7 km of levee shown in the original Option 3 alignment.
- Hydraulic analysis was undertaken on the portion of the levee alignment which traverses the high bank of the Fitzroy River.
 - In most cases, the levee alignment was offset sufficiently from the high bank to limit hydraulic impacts, improve geotechnical stability, improve visual amenity, etc.
 - Improvements were made to the alignment, where possible, to minimise abrupt changes in horizontal alignment. Transitions were adopted in several locations to smooth flow and minimise upstream impacts.

3.0 Technical Assessments

3.1 Overview

The SRFL is a raised, predominantly earth structure that is not shaped under normal conditions imposed by the action of waves and currents, whose primary objective is to provide protection against fluvial flood events. The levee structure forms one part of the flood defence system which also includes flood walls, temporary flood barriers, pump stations, gate closure structures, a spillway and other associated structures.

Despite the apparent simplicity, levees are complex structures which require inputs from numerous technical disciplines. This section provides a high level overview of the various technical investigations and assessments carried out by the project team to assess the technical feasibility of the project.

3.1.1 Supporting Documents

Separate investigations and reports have been prepared by the project team and should be referred to for more detailed information. Key project deliverables (grouped by discipline) include:

- **Drainage and Hydraulics**
 - Inflow Hydrograph Review Report.
 - Freeboard Assessment Report.
 - Hydraulic Model Development and Comparison Report.
 - Stage-Damage Curve Review Report.
 - Tangible Damage Assessment Report.
 - Hydraulic Assessment Report.
 - Failure Analysis Report.
 - Interior Drainage Assessment Report.
 - Operations and Maintenance Manual.
 - Emergency Response Plan.
 - North Rockhampton Flood Mitigation Investigation Report.
- **Environment / Cultural Heritage**
 - Desktop Cultural Heritage Report.
 - Ecology Report.
 - Environmental Summary Report.
- **Civil, Structural and Geotechnical**
 - Preliminary Geotechnical Report.
 - Geotechnical Field Investigation and Results.
 - Basis of Design Report.
 - Design Drawings.
 - Technical Specifications.
 - Safety in Design Report.
- **Cost Estimation and Economics**
 - Construction Cost Estimate.
 - Economic Assessment Report.

3.1.2 Other References

References to other technical investigations include:

- Aurecon, *Fitzroy River Flood Study*, July 2011.
- Aurecon, *Fitzroy River Flood Study - Assessment of Levee Options*, 2011.
- AECOM, *Fitzroy River Floodplain and Road Planning Study*, December 2011.
- CQ University, *Assessing the regional economic impacts of flood interruption to transport corridors in Rockhampton*, August 2011.
- CMPS&F, *Rockhampton Flood Management Study*, Phases 1 & 2, November 1992.

3.2 Drainage and Hydraulics

3.2.1 Overview

Flooding within the lower Fitzroy floodplain is inherently complex and the assessment of hydraulic impacts associated with the SRFL project required detailed consideration. A structured approach was adopted in undertaking the assessment, in which separate reports were provided at key milestones to a separate engineering consultancy for Peer Review.

3.2.2 Hydraulic Model Development

The initial aim for the project team was to independently review Council's original TUFLOW hydraulic model and make any necessary updates prior to assessing the potential impacts of the SRFL. Initial works undertaken included a comprehensive review of Council flood modelling (TUFLOW, 2011) and Department of Transport and Main Roads flood modelling (MIKE FLOOD, 2013) and has resolved the differences between these models.

The updated TUFLOW model was developed using the most recent data available and incorporates a number of significant refinements including the following:

- Increasing the resolution of the model by reducing the grid cell size from 50 m to 25 m.
- Extending the model domain approximately 3 km downstream of the previous extent and updating the downstream one-dimensional cross sections and model to minimize the impact of downstream boundary effects.
- Reviewing the design inflow hydrograph and establishing a one-dimensional model upstream to Yaamba to better reflect inflow characteristic into the two-dimensional TUFLOW model.
- Updating the floodplain topography and infrastructure including the most recent Lakes Creek Road crown levels, the Yeppoon Branch rail line, the most recent Capricorn Highway and Bruce Highway Yeppen crossings crown levels (following works post the 2011 flood), the Yeppen North and Yeppen South Bruce Highway projects, and improved representation of structures on the Hastings Deering site.
- Updating a range of hydraulic model parameters, calibrating the model against the 2011 flood event and re-verifying it against the 1991 and 2008 events.

Similar updates were made to the Department of Transport and Main Roads MIKE FLOOD model with both models showing improved correlation in the outputs. Updated basecase model outputs were provided for various annual exceedence probability flood events for use in the hydraulic assessment.

3.2.3 Design Flood Immunity

At the commencement of the SRFL project, the intended level of protection for the levee was the 0.5% AEP flood height plus freeboard. This was aligned to the recommendation made in the Rockhampton Flood Management Study (1992).

During the preliminary design phase the following factors were considered during the selection of the final level of protection for the levee:

- Community safety.
- Required level of service for hydraulic performance.
- Anticipated reduction in tangible flood damage.

- Maintenance requirements.
- Construction and operating costs.
- Visual amenity.
- Interface requirements with other floodplain infrastructure projects (i.e. Yeppen North and Yeppen South).

The Design Flood Event (DFE) was subsequently revised to the 1% AEP flood height, plus an allowance for freeboard based on a separate assessment undertaken.

3.2.4 Freeboard

Freeboard is incorporated into the final design height of the levee and is expressed as the incremental difference in height between the level of the flood the levee is designed to protect against, and the design crest level. The purpose of freeboard is to provide a reasonable certainty that the risk exposure associated with a particular design flood is actually provided.

The SRFL freeboard calculation took the following risks into account:

- Increase in flood level due to wind and wave action.
- Uncertainty in the estimate of flood levels.
- Difference in flood level due to local factors like local water surge and channel blockage.
- Levee embankment settlement and consolidation.
- Reduction of levee crest due to levee defects and erosion.
- Storm surge.

A weighted estimate approach was used and a freeboard of 0.9m was adopted based on the results of the assessment. The freeboard value is consistent with values adopted in other countries and is expected to meet the requirements of the Queensland Levee Regulations.

3.2.5 Fitzroy River Assessment

Basecase simulations were completed for various flood events to assess flood behaviour prior to construction of the SRFL. Maps showing the peak depths and flood extents, peak water surface elevations, peak velocity and peak hazard for the Basecase simulations were included in a Hydraulic Assessment Report (Volume 2). The Basecase simulations incorporated recent floodplain infrastructure, notably the Yeppen North and Yeppen South projects on the Bruce Highway.

The final levee alignment, configuration and crest levels were developed and further optimised through a comprehensive design and consultation process, including workshops with Council and other key stakeholders (refer to Section 2.0). The levee alignment and levels were represented in the TUFLOW Developed Case model and various design event simulations were completed.

Further detailed hydraulic analysis was carried out in order to demonstrate the viability of the SRFL, the likely hydraulic impacts and the hydraulic parameters required for civil and structural detailed design activities.

A number of design flood events were simulated and impacts were summarised for each. Design flood events included the 5% AEP, 2% AEP, 1% AEP, 0.5% AEP, 0.2% AEP, 0.1% AEP, 0.01% AEP and Probable Maximum Flood.

Table 2 presents the predicted Developed Case peak flood levels at the Rockhampton Gauge, as well as post Yeppen North / Yeppen South levels (adopted as the Basecase). It is noted that the inclusion of Yeppen North and Yeppen South infrastructure does not increase predicted water surface elevations at the Rockhampton Gauge.

Table 2 Summary of Predicted Design Event Gauge Levels

Design Flood Event AEP (%)	Predicted Peak Flood Level (m Rockhampton Gauge Datum)	
	Post Yeppen North / Yeppen South (Basecase)	SRFL Developed Case
5	8.90	8.95
2	9.23	9.28
1	9.54	9.59
0.5	9.83	9.87
0.2	10.18	10.23
0.1	10.43	10.48
0.01	11.20	11.17
PMF	12.91	12.91

The principal hydraulic parameters for assessing the hydraulic impact of the SRFL were:

- **Increase in Predicted Water Surface Levels:** The post-development increase in water level has been extensively analysed. In particular, the increase in predicted Water Surface Elevation at the Bruce Highway, Rockhampton Airport, the Blackwater Rail Line, North Coast Rail Line and in the Fairy Bower and North Rockhampton regions (where many of the flood affected properties are located) was considered.
- **Property Impacts:** Potential impacts to properties were considered with respect to surveyed floor levels, undeveloped property levels and property type. The number of properties affected by the new works was considered.
- **Affected Population:** The affected population in accordance with Section 6.6.1 of the 'DNRM Regulation of Levee Banks - Guidelines for Categories 2 and 3 Levees'.
- **Time of Submergence (TOS):** The impact of TOS changes on the Blackwater Rail and North Coast Rail lines was assessed along with the TOS of the Rockhampton Airport and Bruce Highway.
- **Peak Velocity:** Peak velocities were extracted and used to assess the need for scour protection of the earth embankment sections of the levee.
- **Change in Velocity and Flow Regime:** Flow direction and magnitude results from the post-development simulation were compared to the pre-development flow direction and magnitude results. Post-development velocity results were used to assess levee surface protection requirements.

The Lower Fitzroy River floodplain is broad and flat and as such, the SRFL will present a significant control on flood levels throughout the western, and to a lesser extent, the northern areas of the floodplain. The Hydraulic Assessment Report should be referred to for more detailed hydraulic impacts results.

Optimisation of the levee alignment has minimised impacts as much as practicable without compromising the overall objectives of the project. Other requirements including geotechnical, civil / structural, environmental, cultural heritage and visual amenity were also considered in selecting the final location of the alignment.

Ultimately there is a trade-off between the flood protection benefits and the impacts posed to people and infrastructure outside of the levee. Whether the impacts are acceptable or not did not form part of this technical assessment.

Sensitivity analyses were undertaken for climate change, hydraulic roughness, Pink Lily Meander degradation and downstream conveyance reduction. A number of key recommendations were also made based on the assessment undertaken and the results of the sensitivity analyses.

In addition to the SRFL, a number of additional levees were also assessed at a high level. These included:

- Lakes Creek Road Levee (two options).
- Airport Levee.
- Splitters Creek Levee.

Results of the preliminary analysis of other levee options suggest that a staged approach to the implementation of structural flood mitigation works in Rockhampton is feasible but should be confirmed through further detailed investigation and design. This is aligned to one of the key recommendations for Council to develop a Floodplain Management Plan for the region which should include an overall priority list that considers benefits, costs and feasibility and compares non-structural and structural flood mitigation projects.

3.2.6 Interior Drainage Assessment

Whilst the SRFL will protect the interior area up to a 1% AEP Fitzroy River flood event, heavy rain falling on the interior catchment could inundate the protected area without provision for ancillary drainage infrastructure. A separate assessment of the interior drainage characteristics before and after the levee was undertaken.

The interior catchment has an overall area of approximately 1,300 hectares. Upstream of the North Coast rail line, the catchment is dominated by the ridgeline running along The Range. Elevations along the ridge reach 65m AHD with moderate slopes towards the drainage path known as the "Main Drain".

A secondary smaller ridge bounds the Main Drain catchment to the east and separates flow draining towards this area and that which flows directly to the Fitzroy River. Downstream of the North Coast rail line, the natural topography is generally very flat with the majority of ground levels below 6.0 m AHD. The majority of this area drains to the east towards Fiddes Street and ultimately to the wetlands adjacent to Gavial Creek.

Existing drainage infrastructure information was supplied by Council through two methods:

- Delivery of electronic layers contains location, size and invert data for culvert, pit and pipe assets; and
- Survey undertaken during the course of the project.

A separate two dimensional TUFLOW hydraulic model was developed which incorporated a grid spacing of 5m and adopted a 'Direct Rainfall on Grid' approach for generating local catchment runoff, with design storms of 1, 2, 3, 6, 9, 12 and 24 hours duration used as inputs to the model.

The underground pipe network including pits, pipes and culverts were dynamically linked to the two dimensional model and were represented as a one-dimensional network. The supplied pit and pipe system was rationalised for the purposes of the modelling.

Historical gauged rainfall data was obtained from BoM for the 2008 local catchment storm event and applied to the model. The results of the model were compared to anecdotal flood records and minor alterations were made to improve model performance in liaison with Council staff.

A number of design flood events were simulated and impacts were summarised for each. Design flood events included the 5% AEP, 2% AEP and 1% AEP. The model simulations included all proposed SRFL infrastructure, including three pump stations which were iteratively sized to minimise impacts due to the SRFL. The pump station name and selected peak pump discharge are shown below.

- Fiddes Street Pump Station (9.0m³/s).
- Hastings Deering Pump Station (1.0m³/s).
- Main Drain Pump Station (1.5m³/s).

The SRFL was assessed under several operating scenarios and the predicted impacts have been detailed in the Interior Drainage Assessment Report. Scenarios assessed include:

- Local catchment events only.
- Fitzroy River events only.
- Coincidental events (i.e. local events occurring during a Fitzroy River event).

Backflow prevention devices have been specified on a number of existing and proposed outlets through the levee system. They are designed to allow local catchment discharge through the levee but prevent Fitzroy River ingress via the underground drainage system.

3.2.7 Tangible Damage Assessment

A flood damage assessment has been conducted to quantify the potential benefits of the proposed levee in providing flood mitigation for South Rockhampton during Fitzroy River flood events. This assessment considers the financial impacts of flooding, comprising the costs associated with direct damages to property and infrastructure, and indirect costs associated with the disruptive impacts of flooding.

Flooding can result in significant financial and social impacts on a community. A breakdown of the various types of flood damages is displayed in Figure 4. As intangible flood damages are difficult to quantify as a monetary value, they were not included in the flood damages assessment.

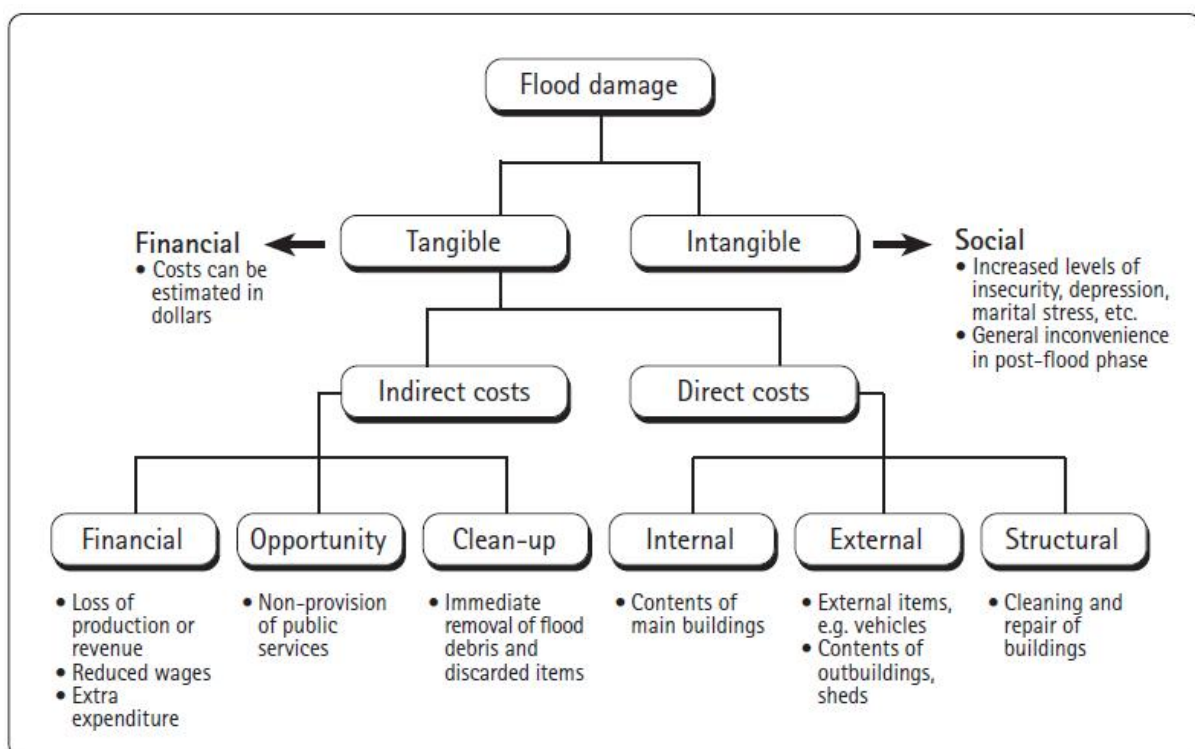


Figure 4 Breakdown of flood damage categories (Source: DNRM, 2002)

Flood damages were estimated through the application of stage-damage curves. These curves provide damage value as a function of water depth, and are used to estimate direct flood damages for individual buildings based on the peak flood depth that the building experiences during a flood event. Indirect damages and infrastructure damage were estimated as a percentage of the direct damage.

Table 3 provides a summary of the number of residential and commercial buildings impacted for various flood events, for both the existing condition (pre-levee) and after constructing the proposed flood levee. The results indicate significant decreases in the number of buildings impacted as a result of the flood levee. The number of buildings protected increases up to the 0.5% AEP event, with the protection provided by the levee reducing for larger events due to it being overtopped.

Table 3 Number of buildings impacted

Event		No. Residential Buildings			No. Commercial Buildings		
ARI (yrs)	AEP (%)	Existing	Proposed	Change	Existing	Proposed	Change
5	18.1	3	-2	1	16	10	-6
10	9.5	174	66	-108	46	27	-19
20	4.9	1006	573	-443	142	82	-60
50	2	1348	802	-546	231	141	-90
100	1	1842	1144	-698	347	196	-151
200	0.5	2314	1535	-779	458	236	-222
500	0.2	2994	3000	6	577	526	-51
1000	0.1	3392	3383	-9	687	639	-48
10000	0.01	4480	4466	-14	1049	1038	-11
PMF	---	6416	6414	-2	1587	1587	0

Damage calculations were performed using the ANUFLOOD, WRM and O2 Environmental residential stage-damage curves to identify the possible range of flood damages. Previous studies have found that the ANUFLOOD stage-damage curves underestimate flood damages. Therefore ANUFLOOD stage-damage curves were only used for comparison against the 1992 Rockhampton flood damages assessment that also used ANUFLOOD stage-damage curves.

It was recommended that the flood damage values estimated using the WRM and O2 Environmental stage-damage curves be considered as upper and lower bounds of flood damages. The flood damages assessment indicated that the levee will significantly reduce the number of buildings inundated, with an estimated 698 residential buildings and 151 commercial buildings being protected against flooding in a 1% AEP flood event.

The reduction in flood damages during a 1% AEP flood event is estimated to be between \$37.8 million to \$45.9 million, with Average Annual Damages estimated to be reduced by between \$1.8 million to \$2.1 million as a result of the proposed levee.

3.2.8 Operations and Maintenance

A detailed Operations and Maintenance Manual (O&M) has been developed for the SRFL which fully define the responsibilities and requirements of Council and other stakeholders. The routine asset management portion of the levee management life cycle outlines the O&M's typical functions. These include:

- Monitoring, inspecting and maintaining.
- Assessing performance.
- Assessing and prioritising management actions.
- Repairing and adapting.

It is noted that the SRFL will be continuously challenged by flowing water, precipitation, wind, waves, vehicular traffic, animal traffic and vandalism – as well as changes in vegetation and in the needs of the people in the leveed areas. Over time, levee materials may degrade or shift, mechanical parts may wear out, and new features may be added to the levee. The O&M is the function that takes action to observe, assess, stop, repair and / or accommodate these changes.

3.2.9 Emergency Response Plan

An Emergency Response Plan has been prepared to pre-plan the coordination of the roles, responsibilities and actions to be taken proceeding, during and following an emergency event. This may include a Fitzroy River flood event, an internal local catchment rainfall event, a catastrophic levee failure or other natural disasters such as earthquake.

3.2.10 Residual Flood Risk

It needs to be recognised that living in the floodplain has an inherent risk, and a residual risk will always exist even after management measures, including mitigation and land use planning measures, are implemented. The level of this risk will vary depend on how exposed areas of the floodplain are to flooding, the development controls that were in place when the area was developed, and the measures implemented to manage flood risk.

Unless designed to the PMF level, the potential for the SRFL to be overtopped will remain. It is possible that the future perception of flood 'protection' offered by the levee may result in a decline in flood awareness and preparedness, which can significantly influence flood damage costs, evacuation efficiency and overall community mindset. Accordingly, an acceptable level of residual flood risk is a key consideration.

Figure 5 has been provided to show the percentage likelihood of a 1% AEP flood event (or greater) occurring during a 30 year, 50 year and 100 year period.

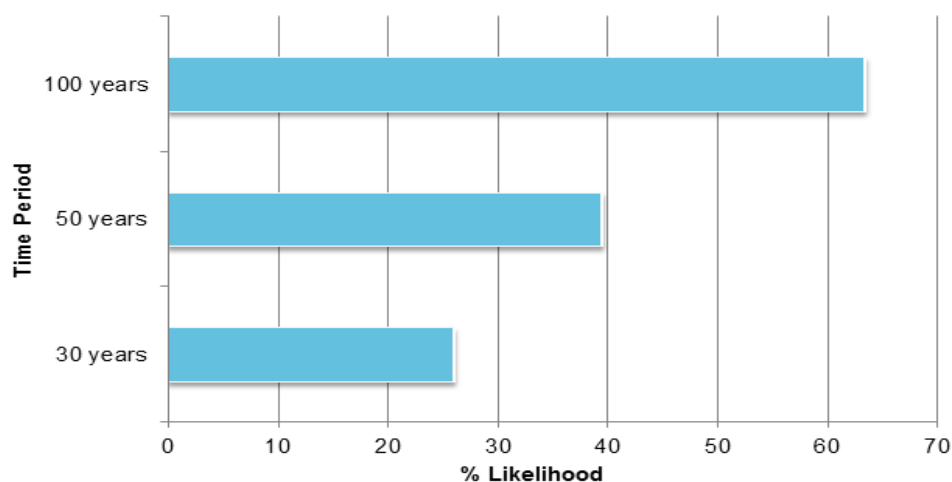


Figure 5 Likelihood of a flood event exceeding the 1% AEP during the specified number of years

The figure shows that there is a 26%, 40% and 63% chance that a flood event exceeding the 1% AEP design immunity of the SRFL will occur over a 30 year, 50 year and 100 year period, respectively. The period of 30 years has been chosen to align with typical residential mortgage timeframes and 100 years has been chosen as it represents the design life of the SRFL.

3.2.11 Levee Breach Analysis

The International Levee Handbook (CIRIA, 2013) defines a failure as '*the inability to achieve a defined performance threshold or performance indicator, for a given function*'. In simple terms a failure occurs when the levee can no longer achieve a defined level of performance. Levee failure modes can be broken into two categories; hydraulic failure and structural failure.

Hydraulic failure occurs when the area protected by the levee experiences water ingress, at a level lower than the planned protection level.

- Hydraulic failure of the levee can induce structural failure of the levee.
- Hydraulic failure may occur as the result of:
 - An error in design and/or construction.
 - Environmental changes; such as river bed level changes or settlement of the levee.
 - Operational failure; such as a flood gate being left open.
 - Poor maintenance of critical levee infrastructure; such as flood gates and pumps.
 - A structural failure.

Structural failure occurs when the levee is breached as a result of damage or defect.

- Structural failure of the levee can induce hydraulic failure of the levee.
- Structural failure may occur as a result of:
 - An error in design and/or construction.
 - Deterioration or damage caused by erosion or instability.
 - Poor maintenance.
 - A hydraulic failure.

The International Levee Handbook (CIRIA, 2013) defines a breach as ‘a catastrophic collapse that results in significant loss of crest or the creation of a significant hole through the levee, causing a substantial loss of water’.

It is noted that levee breach is not always considered a failure; there are examples whereby levee breach may be a deliberate design feature. One such example exists on the Mississippi River where portions of the levee are intended to breach at a designated location, to divert flood waters away from the main river channel.

The levee breaching process can be defined across three distinct stages:

- 1) Breach initiation – process by which surface erosion commences due to a failure of surface protection measures. In addition, seepage will increase within the levee as internal erosion increases. The breach initiation process can last from hours to months depending on the hydraulic load conditions imposed.
- 2) Breach formation – transition to the formation stage of the levee breaching process occurs when the levees hydraulic control is affected by the erosion. The formation process will often result in a catastrophic breach of the levee, as erosion and flow increase rapidly.
- 3) Breach widening – following the breach formation stage, during which the levee may have been eroded to its base resulting in increased flow through the levee, the breach widening stage will commence. During the breach widening stage, erosion will increase at the sides of the breach effectively increasing the width of the breach. This process will continue until such time as the flow through the levee is insufficient to erode any further material. This typically occurs due to either subsidence of flood waters or drowning of the levee.

While it is possible for a levee breach to occur at any location along the levee route, the following may increase the likelihood of a breach occurring:

- Low points in the levee crest level will accentuate surface erosion due to concentrated overflow.
- Surface protection quality variations such as sparse grass cover, damaged or poorly fitting rock protection and areas of more erodible soils.
- Transitions provide a focal point for erosion and opportunity for seepage, particularly at structures through or over the levee.
- Surface protection transitions also provide a focal point for seepage and erosion.
- High flow velocities increase the risk of surface erosion and degradation.

The SRFL design drawings were reviewed to identify potential locations for levee breach. The proposed SRFL horizontal alignment has been graded to ensure no localised low points exist along the levee alignment. The only designated low point is the spillway, which is protected by a concrete nib wall, rock gabions and rock protection. As there are no unprotected low points in the levee and surface protection details are not yet finalised, levee breach scenarios were based on transitions and areas of increased velocity.

The design case model simulations were used to identify areas of increased velocity, in particular those that corresponded with transitions. It is noted that the selected levee breach scenarios represented only a small number of the possible levee breach locations and scenarios.

Each of the levee breach scenarios were simulated for the 1% AEP and 0.2% AEP flood events. The 1% AEP was selected as it is the DFE. The 0.2% AEP was selected as the peak water surface elevations for the 0.2% AEP event are very close to the finished levee crest level (which includes 0.9 m of freeboard), without actually overtopping the levee.

In order to establish a worst case scenario, each levee breach scenario was initiated to either:

- commence early in the flood event, representing a levee failure as soon as the flood event begins; or
- coincide with the flood event peak.

Modelling has shown that the worst case increase in interior water surface level occurs during earth embankment breaches which occur early in the flood event, allowing flood waters to build up within the leveed area over time. In contrast, the worst case increase in peak velocities has been shown to occur when levee breaching coincides with the flood peak, resulting in rapid inundation of the leveed area. Breach scenarios that coincide with the flood peak also result in the shortest lead in time for inundation and arrival of flood peaks.

Results of the breach analysis scenarios have been incorporated in the Emergency Response Plan. It is recommended that the mapping also be reflected in Council's Local Disaster Management Plan.

3.2.12 North Rockhampton Flood Mitigation Investigation

The North Rockhampton Flood Mitigation Investigation (NRFMI) was undertaken to identify and assess potential structural and non-structural flood mitigation options to improve community resilience for future Fitzroy River flood events up to an including the 1% AEP event. The investigation focussed on the area bounded by Moores Creek to the west, Thozets Creek to the east, Lakes Creek Road to the south and High Street to the north (refer to Figure 6 below).

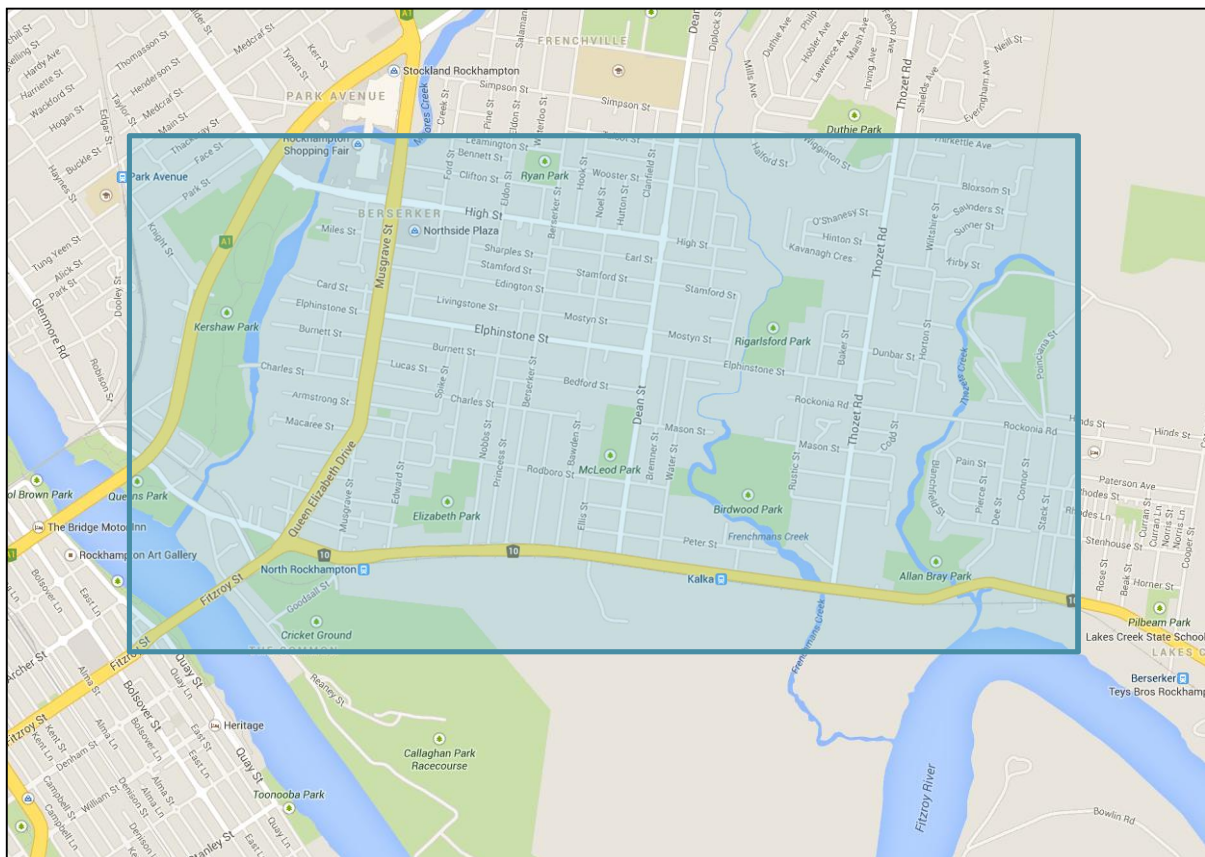


Figure 6 Approximate NRFMI Study Area (source: Google, 2014).

The community within the study area can suffer significant impacts as a result of Fitzroy River flood events. Inundation of existing residential and commercial properties generally occurs during events which exceed 8.25m on the Rockhampton Flood Gauge.

Existing properties within the study area are generally impacted by the combined effect of two distinct flood mechanisms during a Fitzroy River event:

- Fitzroy River “back-up” where flood water from the main river enters low lying local creek systems of Moores Creek, Frenchmans Creek and Thozets Creek. Water surface elevations associated with Fitzroy River events can result in overtopping of the local creek banks which subsequently inundates adjacent areas.
- Through “backflow” where flood water from the Fitzroy River enters the sewage and stormwater drainage systems via the outlets on the southern side of Lakes Creek Road. Flood water inundates areas to the north of Lakes Creek road via existing inlets, manholes and gully pits positioned within the study area.

The focus of the investigation was to characterise flood behaviour within the study area and subsequently identify preferred mitigation options based on a five phase approach:

- 1) Identification of existing flooding extents and characteristics.
- 2) Development of preliminary mitigation options.
- 3) Assessment and confirmation of preferred mitigation options.
- 4) Sewage network assessment and development of augmentations to minimise risk of sewer surcharge.
- 5) Development of an implementation strategy for preferred mitigation options.

The overall study area was divided into six key zones based on internal stormwater network catchments and the expected causes of inundation when the Fitzroy River is in flood (refer to Figure 7).

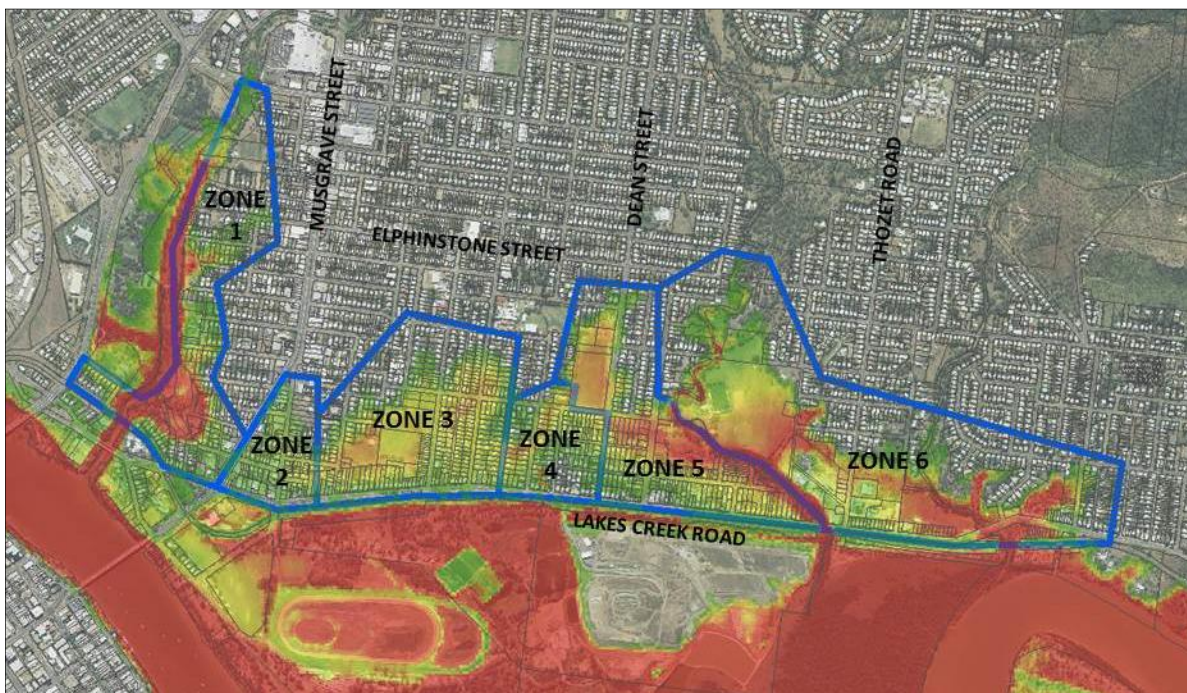


Figure 7 Identified NRFMI Zones (1% AEP Fitzroy River flood extents and depths shown).

In reviewing the inundation extents, peak water surface elevations and velocity outputs, it was noted that inundation of all six zones is characterised by slow rising, low velocity backwater which matches the hydraulic gradient of the adjacent main river channel.

Multiple flood mitigation strategies were identified for each of the six zones within the study area. These strategies were developed considering the observed site conditions, the expected mechanism of flooding and the number of properties currently impacted in each area. The preliminary mitigation options identified for each zone were reviewed using prioritisation criteria agreed with Council's project team.

The subsequent recommendations have been made for each zone:

- **Zone 1: Moores Creek**
 - Council should formulate a Precinct Master Plan for the area between Musgrave Street / Queen Elizabeth Drive and Moores Creek from Stockland Shopping Centre to Lakes Creek Road.
 - A small levee structure should be further investigated to protect residential properties in Fraser Street and Dowling Street for Fitzroy River flood events up to the 1% AEP. These works should also include backflow protection on two existing stormwater outlets.
- **Zone 2: Queen Elizabeth Drive – Edward Street**
 - Retrofit a Backflow Prevent Device (BPD) on the outlet of the stormwater network that drains through Zone 2 (1200mm diameter trunk stormwater line that outlets to the Rockhampton Cricket Grounds).
 - A second BPD will also be required on the easternmost road inlet pit at Brown Street to prevent backflow entering Zone 2 from Zone 1.
 - Pump stations may be required on the upstream side of the BPD's to discharge stormwater during coincidental events.
- **Zone 3: Edward Street – Tomkins Street**
 - Retrofit BPD's on the four stormwater lines that drain from North to South through Zone 3. The approximate locations of the outlets of these stormwater lines are on the southern side of Lakes Creek Road opposite the intersections of Edward Street, Princess Street and Berserker Street, with the fourth outlet located opposite the property at 95 Lakes Creek Road.
 - Pump stations may be required on the upstream side of the BPD's to discharge stormwater during coincidental events.
- **Zone 4: Tomkins Street – Dean Street**
 - Retrofitting BPD's on two stormwater lines that drain from North to South through Zone 4. These include the four cell bank of 1200mm diameter RCP culverts under Lakes Creek Road and a smaller 300mm diameter line which runs underneath the culvert structure.
 - Pump stations may be required on the upstream side of the BPD's to discharge stormwater during coincidental events.
 - The provision of 340m of temporary demountable flood barrier placed along Rodboro Street and Ellis Street above the 1% AEP flood level to prevent backup water from Frenchmans Creek / Thozets Creek inundating the western areas in Zones 2, 3 and 4 via an existing overland flow path.
 - This represents Stage 1 of the mitigation works to block overland flow from Frenchmans Creek and Thozets Creek into Zones 2, 3 and 4. Stage 2 of these works is proposed to occur along Water Street and will be located within Zone 5 (see below).
- **Zone 5: Dean Street – Frenchmans Creek**
 - Reconstruct approximately 150m long section of Water Street to allow the placement of 400m of temporary barrier. This will represent Stage 2 of the works which will prevent backup water from Frenchmans Creek / Thozet Creek from inundating Zones 2, 3 and 4 via an existing overland flow path.
 - Investigate the use of a levee or gate structures on Frenchmans Creek and Thozet Creek to protect the remainder of the zone.
- **Zone 6: Frenchmans Creek – Thozets Creek**
 - Further investigate the implications of re-zoning the residential properties fronting Lakes Creek Road at the western end of Zone 6, and develop a strategy to acquire these residences as they become available.
 - Investigate the use of a gate structures on Frenchmans Creek and Thozet Creek to protect the remainder of the zone.

The recommended flood mitigation options could potentially fail if backflow occurs via the existing North Rockhampton Sewerage System. A high level investigation has been carried out which outlines four packages of work which can be staged to progressively reduce the risk of sewer surcharge within the protected zones. The stages include:

- Stage S1 – Reduce Floodwater Ingress in the Downstream Portion of the Network.
- Stage S2 – Install Combined Stormwater/ Sewage Pump Stations.
- Stage S3 – Install Knife Gate Valves.
- Stage S4 – Augment Existing Inlet Pump Stations at the North Rockhampton Sewage Treatment Plant.

Given the number of mitigation options recommended, an implementation strategy has been developed which provides advice on the recommended order in which the works should be delivered to optimise the benefits to the residents of North Rockhampton and maximise opportunities for Council to secure funding sources.

Table 7 provides a summary of the recommended strategy, and identifies the individual mitigation stages which should be undertaken within each of the schemes. It is important to note that each Scheme can be undertaken by Council separately and don't need to be implemented in order, whereas the Stages within each scheme have been ordered by priority. Maps outlining each mitigation scheme are included in Appendix A.

High level preliminary cost estimates have been carried out and documented in a separate report. The estimate report should be referred to for assumptions, limitations and exclusions. Estimates for applicable stages have been included in Table 7.

The implementation of Scheme D is seen as a long-term strategic approach for the area which is based on a non-structural mitigation approach. Whilst it is conceded that the implementation of the Scheme D would require resources and therefore expenditure, these costs have been assumed to be internal to Council as such have not been estimated.

Whilst recommendations regarding possible mitigation options for Zone 5 and Zone 6 have been identified, they are considered preliminary only and should be subject to liaison with Transport and Main Roads and Queensland Rail, as well as an economic evaluation to adequately assess the viability of a significant investment in flood mitigation infrastructure. Due to the requirement for further investigations, a cost estimate for the recommended mitigation options has not been undertaken as this is expected to be completed as part of more detailed investigations undertaken in the future.

A flood damage assessment has been conducted to help quantify the potential benefits of the proposed mitigation works associated with the NRFMI during Fitzroy River flood events. This assessment considered the financial impacts of flooding, comprising the costs associated with direct damages to property and infrastructure, and indirect costs associated with the disruptive impacts of flooding.

The assessment has shown that anticipated damage in a 1% AEP Fitzroy River event **under existing conditions** is between \$28.8M - \$39.2M for all zones. Implementation of all mitigation schemes is anticipated to reduce this damage by approximately \$22.5M - \$30.4M in a 1% AEP Fitzroy River flood event.

Implementation of all of the mitigation schemes is anticipated to reduce the existing AAD for all zones from \$1.4M/year - \$2M/year to \$0.6M/year – \$0.9M/year, representing an annual reduction of flood damage between \$0.8M and \$1.1M.

Expected reductions in flood damage for a 1% AEP Fitzroy River event, as well as the number of protected buildings have been summarised for each scheme in Table 7.

Table 4 Preliminary Implementation Strategy.

Scheme	Stage	Overview of Works Required	Preliminary Cost Estimate	No. Benefited Buildings *	Reduction in Flood Damage *
A	A-1	Condition assessment, detailed design and construction of Backflow Prevention Devices for Zones 2, 3 and 4. Purchase of temporary flood barrier for use along Ellis Street and Rodboro Street (in liaison with product manufacturer).	\$1,193,700	318 residential buildings 47 commercial buildings	\$15.8M - \$21.1M
	A-2	Progressive implementation of NRFMI sewerage upgrade Stages S1 – S4 (as required). This should include ongoing monitoring to ensure inflow and infiltration reduction targets are met.	\$1,050,000 (Stage S1 only) Stages S2 – S4 are subject to further consideration		
	A-3	Construction of pump stations to cater for interior catchment runoff in coincidental events. Consideration should be given to the need for joint use stormwater / sewer pump stations and the possibility of using natural detention to reduce pump sizing (i.e. Elizabeth Park, etc).	Subject to further investigations		
B	B-1	Detailed design, reconstruction and raising 150m of Water Street to allow for the installation of temporary barrier. Requires scheme A works to be completed. Review the condition of the Ellis / Rodboro Street temporary barrier and purchase additional barrier sections if required for use along Water Street.	\$727,900	412 residential buildings 50 commercial buildings ^	\$19.9M - \$27.0M ^
	B-2	Continued implementation of remaining NRFMI sewerage upgrades required to ensure inflow and infiltration reduction targets are met.	Stages S2 – S4 are subject to further consideration		
C	C-1	Detailed design and construction of Fraser Street / Dowling Street levee in Zone 1. Consideration should be given to approval requirements.	\$553,900	9 residential buildings 0 commercial buildings	\$0.4M - \$0.6M
D	D-1	Development of a Precinct Strategy Plan for Zone 1, including an assessment of any necessary infrastructure upgrades, filling plans and approvals required.	N/A	63 residential buildings 9 commercial buildings	\$2.2M – \$2.7M
	D-2	Investigate re-zoning of existing residential properties along Lakes Creek Road in Zone 6. Develop strategy for Council acquisition of residential properties along Lakes Creek Road as they become available.	N/A		
E	E-1	Further investigations on the recommended flood mitigation options associated with Zones 5 and 6.	Subject to further investigations	N/A	N/A

* In a 1% AEP Fitzroy River flood event.

^ Benefits shown for Scheme B include benefits derived from Scheme A.

3.3 Geotechnical Assessment and Design

3.3.1 Overview

Characterising the ground on which the levee is founded and the materials from which it is to be constructed, through the process of investigations and monitoring is fundamental to achieving a levee that fulfils the desired serviceability requirements. As with any engineering structure, the project team had to understand the physical properties of the materials and how they may respond under load, whether during construction or in the longer term under normal and extreme operating conditions.

The geotechnical investigation for the SRFL was conducted over three phases:

- 1) Phase I – desktop assessment using previous investigation data made available.
- 2) Phase II – field investigations comprising boreholes, cone penetration tests (CPT's), test pits and a geophysical survey.
- 3) Phase III – field investigations comprising boreholes, monitoring wells, CPT's, test pits and slug tests.

3.3.2 Phase I

Prior to commencing the project, Council conducted a preliminary geotechnical assessment of the original levee alignment, including the drilling of 17 test borings extending to depths of 6 metres each. The borings were located in accessible areas along the alignment.

This information was reviewed along with several other geotechnical investigations previously undertaken for projects within the vicinity of the proposed levee alignment. The desktop assessment provided preliminary information for the project team to assess the suitability of conditions for construction of a levee. Changes in the alignment and insufficient data relating to the engineering properties of the foundation soils necessitated the conduct of further field works required in Phase II.

3.3.3 Phase II

Given the substantial length of the proposed flood protection system and the variability of the anticipated subsurface conditions along the alignment, a geophysical testing program was undertaken to provide an assessment of subsurface conditions along the eastern section of the levee through the rural areas of the floodplain. Specifically, the geophysical study identified the distribution of predominantly sandy and clayey soils within the upper 5 to 8 meters of the ground surface as interpreted from an Electromagnetic Induction and resistivity testing program.

The results of the geophysical work was used in the development of the second portion of the Phase II exploration program, which included boreholes, CPTs and test pits at the locations of major structures (floodgates, pump stations, etc) and in areas identified as having pervious soils at shallow depths. This portion of the field investigation consisted of:

- 11 boreholes drilled and sampled to a maximum depth of 20.0m.
- 16 CPT's advanced to a maximum depth of 11.0m.
- 12 test pits excavated in proposed fill soil borrow areas.

Soil samples were collected for laboratory classification, strength, permeability and compressibility testing. Additionally, testing was conducted to detect the presence of acid sulphate soils. Detailed geotechnical analyses were conducted including seepage, stability, and settlement assessments.

3.3.4 Phase III

The Phase III Investigations were undertaken to further evaluate conditions in the Central Business District, in the area of the "Main Drain" and along Jellicoe Street, install monitoring wells and undertake slug testing to assess the hydraulic conductivity of the sandy strata and supplement the findings from the Phase II investigation – including an investigation of potential anomalous areas.

Field investigations conducted during this phase of study consisted of:

- 3 boreholes advanced to a maximum depth of 8.0m.
- 2 hand auger borings drilled in the base of the main drain to assess the thickness of clay to a maximum depth of 2.0m.
- 10 CPT's advanced to a maximum depth of 8.0m.
- 2 slug tests performed in wells installed at the "Main Drain" and Jellicoe Street.

Soil samples were collected for laboratory classification, strength, permeability and compressibility testing. Final detailed geotechnical analyses were conducted including seepage, stability, and settlement assessments.

3.3.5 Assessment of Borrow Sources

The costs associated with the transportation of borrow materials used to construct a new levee can be a major proportion of the total project cost. These costs can be reduced if the material is locally sourced. An assessment of borrow sources was carried out to define the consistency, or variability, and extent of potential borrow materials. Additionally, the investigations have defined the geotechnical properties to assess acceptability of the material.

The project team reviewed geologic reports for the greater Rockhampton area as well as a list of Council-owned or controlled properties to identify sites that might provide a suitable quality and quantity of borrow material for construction of the levee. Two such sites were identified, after which preliminary test pits were excavated and visually logged.

Based upon the preliminary investigations, the Gracemere Stock Sales Facility site appeared to have soils suitable for use in both the core and shell of the proposed levee. Initial test pits were excavated in Gracemere to assess material quantity and visual classification. Laboratory testing was carried out to determine particle size distributions, plasticity and material classifications. Tests suggested that the materials at Gracemere were generally suitable for use as fill for the levee. However, some of the soils were judged to be overly plastic, posing the risk of undesirable shrink and swell. To address this risk, five additional test pits were undertaken at Gracemere to undertake Lime Demand testing. This testing determined that soil plasticity can be mitigated through low to moderate lime application.

3.3.6 Summary

In summary, the geotechnical testing program identified two major soil profiles within the limits of the proposed levee. From the levee's intersection with the Bruce Highway through the centre section of Fiddes Street, the subsurface profile typically consists of a thin stratum of surface clay, underlain by clayey and gravelly sands to significant depths. While these soils are suitable for support of the levee, they are moderately pervious, and will promote underseepage. The levee design incorporates an internal drainage system which is intended to safely intercept this underseepage, and direct it into longitudinal ditches interior to the levee which is ultimately conveyed to the pump stations. Estimates of underseepage flow rates for this segment of the levee have been added to the requirements for pumping systems for interior drainage.

In the remaining section of the levee, from Fiddes Street through its terminus at the Fitzroy Bridge, the foundation soils include up to about 6 meters of stiff clay, underlain by clayey and silty sands. These soils are judged to be suitable for support of both earthen embankment levees as well as temporary and permanent flood walls with only minor underseepage anticipated.

3.4 Environmental and Cultural Heritage Assessment

An environmental and cultural heritage assessment was carried out to provide a broad overview of environmental aspects associated with the SRFL project. The assessment methodology adopted is summarised below.

3.4.1 Assessment Methodology

3.4.1.1 Desktop Investigation

Flora, fauna, habitat and related environmental values were assessed by way of a desktop review undertaken on 10 January 2014. The following databases and search results were used to complete this assessment:

- *Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act) Protected Matters Search Tool to study a 25 kilometre search area around the project site.
- Department of Environment and Heritage Protection's (DEHP) Wildlife Online database interrogating a 25 kilometre search area around the project site.
- Regional Ecosystem mapping Department of Natural Resources and Mines (DNRM) including watercourse mapping.
- Regulated regrowth mapping (DNRM).
- Essential habitat mapping (DNRM).
- Protected Plants Flora Survey Trigger Map Department of Environment and Heritage Protection (DEHP) (undertaken 09/04/14).
- HES wetland and wetland trigger area mapping (DEHP).
- Waterway barrier works mapping dataset Department of Agriculture Fisheries and Forestry (DAAF).
- Australian Soils Resource Information System (ASRIS) Soils Database.

Aerial photography was reviewed to investigate the nature and extent of plant communities and habitat within and surrounding the project footprint, and to gain an understanding of the context of the site in relation to the surrounding environment.

3.4.1.2 Field Investigation

A preliminary site walk-over of the levee alignment was undertaken by an ecologist and environmental scientist to consider ecological aspects and potential habitat availability of the areas within and surrounding the preferred SRFL alignment. Findings from this walk-over were used to inform the initial alignment optimisation process for stakeholder workshops.

3.4.1.3 Flora and Fauna Survey

The assessment for vertebrate fauna at the site involved recording incidental records of all vertebrate fauna observed during the site inspection. This specifically involved identifying and examining habitat resources available within the site and active search activities such as rock rolling, searching vegetation, and searching amongst debris and other potential refuge sites.

Sampling also included using sign surveys to detect evidence of presence (e.g. scats, diggings, tracks and footprints) of vertebrate species. These non-invasive techniques primarily targeted terrestrial vertebrates, in particular mammals and herpetofauna. Avian fauna were sampled using direct observation and call recognition.

An initial on site appraisal was conducted to investigate the likelihood of presence of Priority Conservation Species identified by the database searches and to identify general wildlife species.

Survey methodology was restricted to direct observation during the high level field investigations. The study area was covered on foot and access to some areas was restricted by inundation. Observation was targeted at not only identifying species present on the day but also at considering habitat suitability for Priority Conservation Species. The initial site visit identified a number of Priority Conservation Species and potential habitat areas within or immediately adjacent to, the study area. As a result, a second site investigation was conducted which was designed to further investigate the likelihood of occurrence of Priority Conservation Species and to provide additional information on species already confirmed from the site. Investigation methods included general, and invasive and non-invasive techniques.

A Preliminary Ecological Assessment Report was completed which summarised the field survey finding and discussed priority conservation listed species with respect to the project, key potential impacts as a result of the project and suggest potential high level impact mitigation measures and recommendation.

3.4.2 Assessment Findings

Consultation was undertaken with key regulatory bodies including DEHP, DNRM and DAFF. An Environmental Summary Report was prepared which compiles and summarises environmental assessment tasks performed for the SRFL project. The reporting provides an assessment of the likely impacts of the project on matters of national environmental significance (MNES) under the *EPBC Act 1999* where the levee alignment could impact on EPBC listed species (mostly migratory and marine) which either currently use or could use the wetland areas that will be impacted by the levee construction. Direct and long term impacts are identified and mitigation measures for the project recommended to reduce impacts were feasible. While the impacts on migratory species are not thought to be significant in relation to the EPBC Act based on an assessment of key criterion in significance guidelines provided by Department of the Environment (DOE), Council has the option of referring this project to the Department at any time to obtain a conclusive determination.

The document recommends the following environmental and heritage considerations that may be required in the future should the SRFL project proceed to construction and in operation.

A preliminary heritage assessment has been conducted. The assessment considered the potential impact of the project on Aboriginal (Indigenous) and historical (non-Indigenous) cultural heritage. The methodology utilised was desktop based which was informed by the project scope and broader policy setting provided by state legislation.

The report prepared provides an overview of the legislative context under which the heritage assessment for the project has been considered that includes the Burra Charter and potential impacts on Aboriginal cultural heritage in accordance with Queensland Duty of Care Guidelines, Commonwealth heritage legislation, State legislation and Local legislation.

The assessment of the project's potential impacts on historical cultural heritage identifies places of national, state and local heritage significance. The main area of project impact is identified as likely to be in the Quay Street Area with impacts potentially occurring during both the construction and operational phases of the project.

The report summarises the potential impacts to historical heritage places along the river on Quay Street, as well as on remaining tangible or intangible Aboriginal cultural heritage values. While preliminary measures are outlined for the management of identified potential impacts, more detailed mitigation measures may be developed for the management of specific places as detailed design of the levee infrastructure progresses. Cultural heritage assessments should continue to be refined if the project progresses. Neither indigenous nor non-indigenous cultural heritage are anticipated to represent unmanageable issues or constraints.

3.4.3 Legislative Triggers and Approvals

The proposed development of the SRFL constitutes an activity that will potentially require a number of different Commonwealth, State or local government approvals. This includes State and Council development approval under the *Sustainable Planning Act 2009* (SPA) requiring assessments of a range of environmental, social and land use planning impacts as well as 'operational' licences to deal with specific matters that are likely to be affected by the project.

State and Council approvals must be consistent with any Commonwealth approvals that may apply. This includes EPBC Act and Native Title matters. In this regard, a decision affecting a State or Council approval decision should not be made until any pending Commonwealth decision has been provided. While a state application for an approval cannot be determined in a manner that is inconsistent to a commonwealth related matter that also requires a decision, applications can be lodged concurrently to enable assessments to help expedite the assessment processes.

An assessment of legislative approval and notification triggers for the SRFL alignment has been carried out and is included in the Environmental Summary Report.

A summary of likely approval requirements is provided below:

- Operational works for high impact earthworks in Wetland Protection Areas under the *Environmental Protection Act 1994*.
- Construction of levees under the *Water Act 2000*.
- Clearing native vegetation under the *Vegetation Management Act 1999*.
- Interfering with quarry material within a Coastal Management District under the *Coastal Protection and Management Act 1995*.
- Removal, destruction or damage to marine plants under the *Fisheries Act 1994*.
- Material Change of Use for new works assessable against the Rockhampton Regional Council Planning Scheme, under the *Sustainable Planning Act 2009*.
- Road corridor permits under the *Transport Infrastructure Act 1994*.
- Wayleave licence for works in rail corridor under the *Transport Infrastructure Act 1994*.
- Damage mitigation permit under the *Nature Conservation Act (NCA) 1992* (depending on pre-clearance survey findings in construction footprint).

Other approval requirements summarised in the table below were deemed as unlikely based on the current design understanding. Justification for this reasoning is provided where relevant as are requirements for any additional work should the project proceed to construction. Ongoing consultation with relevant government stakeholders is recommended to confirm the conclusions that have been reached in reviewing the legislative triggers and approvals requirements.

Table 5 Potential Approval Requirements

Approval/Trigger	Potential Project Interaction	Comment
Native Title Clearance	Non-private land that is potentially subject to Native Title	Proposed new development on land that is subject to native title can constitute a future act under the <i>Native Title Act 1993</i> and must have the approval of recognised native title claimants. For the project, this is most likely to affect State land. Standardised procedures under section 24KA of the Native Title Act exist for public infrastructure such as the proposed flood levee. Consideration of the native title status of the affected land is required to be considered by the State as part of any decision that is required to make over a matter that may constitute a future act. DNRM fulfils this role for the Queensland Government where DSDIP acts as either an assessment manager or a referral agency under SPA.
<i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Act 1999</i> (EPBC Act) 'controlled action referral'	Overall project area	The initial assessment for the Project has determined that a significant impact on MNES is unlikely and that a referral may not be necessary. However, any person can refer a project to DoE for a decision by the Commonwealth Environment Minister. Any such referral, upon notification to an assessment manager, can delay assessment of an application for a state or local council approval. This needs to be considered by RRC when determining whether a referral should be lodged.
Waterway Barrier Works	Gavial Creek Fitzroy River	The levee does not traverse Gavial Creek or the Fitzroy River. The levee will be located approximately 10m from the waterway banks of Gavial Creek and will sit just outside the banks of the Fitzroy River. The works will not constitute waterway barrier works according to the Department of Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries (DAFFs) information " <i>Some levee banks (not across a waterway): Levees that are built parallel to a waterway, and not within the banks of the waterway, are not waterway</i>

Approval/Trigger	Potential Project Interaction	Comment
		<p><i>barriers. However a levee that crosses a waterway is a waterway barrier work as it can have significant effects on lateral fish movement, for example by blocking tributaries of a major waterway that connect with floodplain habitat, or by blocking tidal flow across a tidal inlet.”.</i></p> <p>A waterway barrier works permit is not required under the <i>Fisheries Act 1994</i>.</p>
Prescribed Tidal Works	Fitzroy River	The Fitzroy River is identified as a tidal waterway on the State Assessment and Referral Agency (SARA) mapping. Works will not be undertaken in the boundaries of the banks of the river, therefore the levee will not interfere with the tidal waterway.
Taking or interfering with water	Fitzroy River	It is not expected that there will be any requirements to alter the flow of a watercourse. In terms of the sinking of a bore, it is likely that this requirement will become the responsibility of the Contractor, should any bores be required.
Environmentally Relevant Activities (ERAs) (such as chemical storage as required during the construction period to carry out works)	Construction site depot / construction footprint	Expected volumes of fuel stored for operation of pumps would not reach the ERA trigger threshold. Any other potential ERAs are more likely to be associated with activity associated with contractors involved with the project and not directly attributable to the project itself. Such situations will be the responsibility of the contractors where they are likely to affect the project footprint.
Nature Conservation Act (NCA) protected plant clearing permit	Construction Alignment	A survey has been undertaken which has determined that protected species are absent from the proposed alignment.
Riverine Protection Permit	Fitzroy River Gavial Creek	The Council is an approved entity under Schedule 2 of the 'Riverine Protection Permit exemption requirements' and therefore is exempt from the need to obtain a Riverine Protection Permit if the minimum requirements in the above mentioned can be achieved.
Material Change of Use (MCU) for the State Development Area	Stanwell - Gladstone Infrastructure Corridor State Development Area (SDA).	It appears that while the alignment passes through what is mapped as an 'affected property' it does not have a direct impact on the SDA. As long as the alignment does not affect the SDA a development approval under this Act will not be required. Although it is recommended that the Coordinator General's office is made aware of the project.
Disposal permit	Material found from construction alignment	This will not be required on the assumption no contaminated land is found (none registered).
Referral Determination	Matters of National Environmental Significance	Significant impacts to Matters of National Environmental Significance under the <i>Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i> are considered unlikely. A referral would need to be lodged with Department of Environment for a conclusive determination on this matter.

A summarised explanation of the key approvals that are expected to be required for the project, the broad relationships between the different approvals and preferred sequence of lodgement are summarised below and shown in Figure 8. This flow chart factors in a worst case approvals outcome of an EPBC referral (i.e. that of a controlled action decision by the Department) which would delay lodging state approvals.

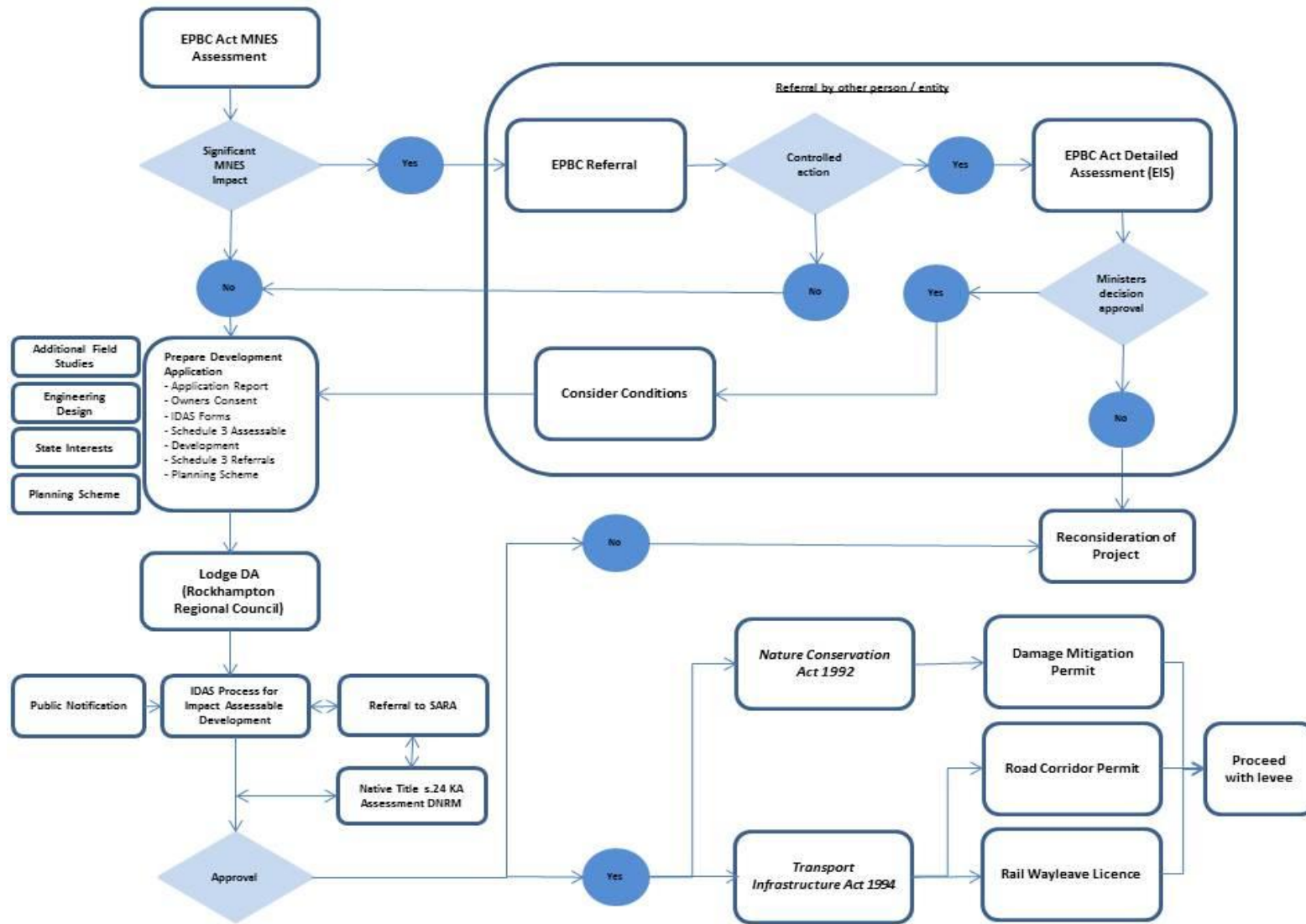


Figure 8 Approvals Flow Chart.

3.5 Civil and Structural Design

The levee alignment selection was the first aspect of the design which was considered and resolved, as discussed in Section 2.0. The selection of the alignment was critical as it determined the characteristics of the environment, including the hydraulic and ground conditions. Selection of the alignment followed a rigorous and structured process outlined in Section 2.0 which also considered the following key issues:

- Geomorphological processes.
- Potential hydraulic impacts.
- Environmental requirements.
- Underlying ground conditions.
- Allowance for construction staging.
- Existing and future land uses.
- Interaction with levee geometry and construction / maintenance / demolition safety.
- Location and use of spillways.
- Location and nature of existing utilities.

The second aspect of the design includes the investigation and selection of the levee crest and typical cross sections of the levee. The levee geometry was established based on hydraulic loads as a result of the 1% AEP water surface elevations. The resulting outputs were checked for stability, settlement and seepage which required close interaction between the geotechnical, civil and hydraulic disciplines.

Determination of the levee cross sections, including crest width, gradient of the side slopes, maintenance tracks and landside drains was an optimisation process which is based on available space and a number of factors related to resistance to failure mechanisms.

Minimum requirements for crest and maintenance track widths and side slopes were determined based on the operational requirements of Council. It is noted that levee geometry is often controlled by minimum safe operational requirements for emergency access, maintenance and rehabilitation activities. An access road has been incorporated into the levee crest to allow vehicular, pedestrian and bicycle access. Vehicular access will be limited to Council staff for the purposes of inspection, maintenance, flood management and emergency works. Requirements for turnouts, toe roads, ramps and passing points have also been considered in the design.

Typical cross sections for the SRFL are shown below.

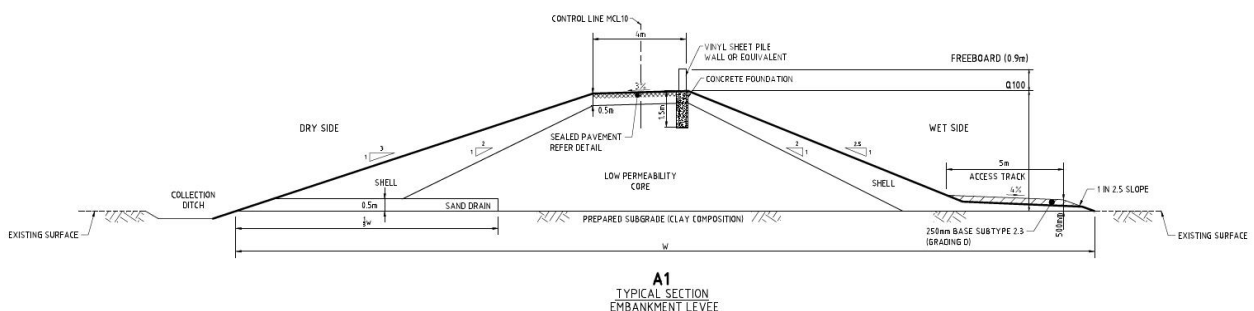


Figure 9 Embankment Levee Typical Section

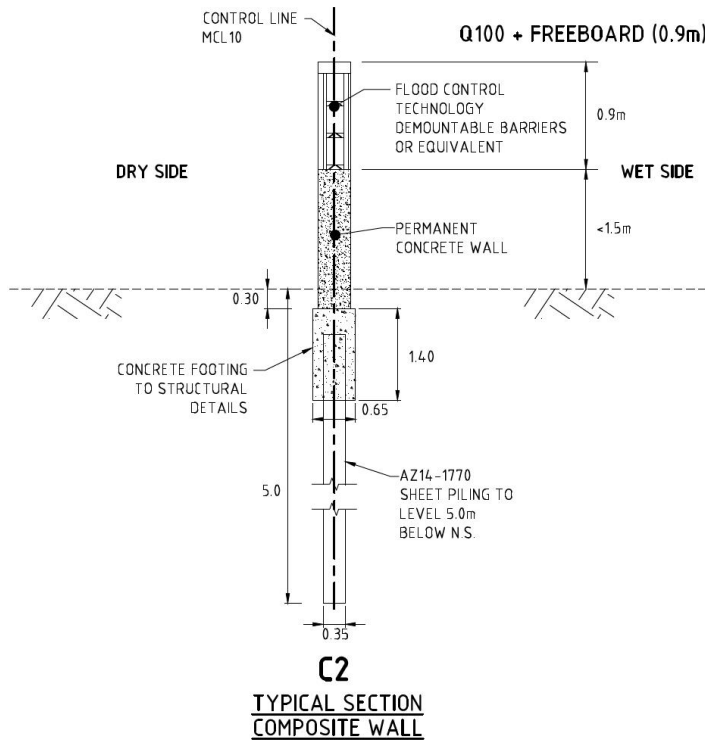


Figure 10 Composite Levee Typical Section

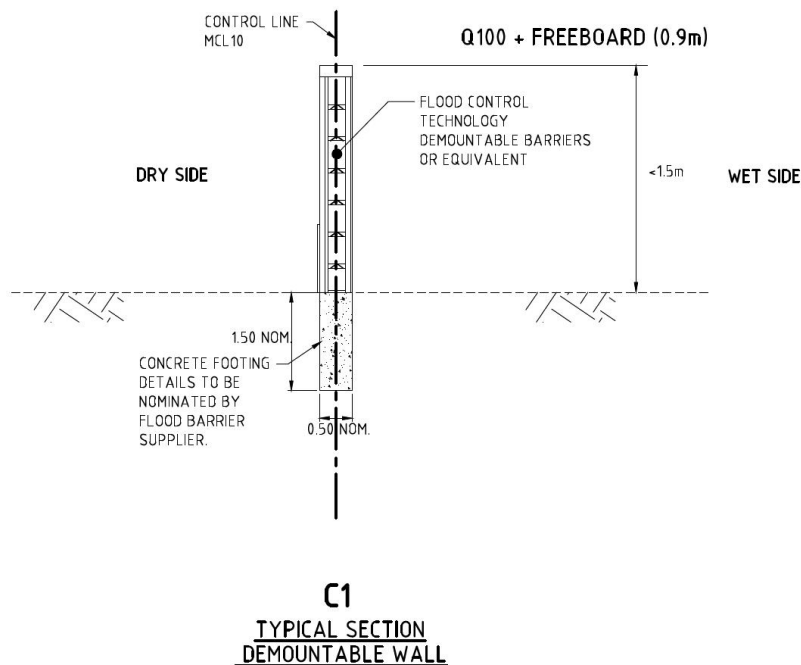


Figure 11 Demountable Wall Typical Section

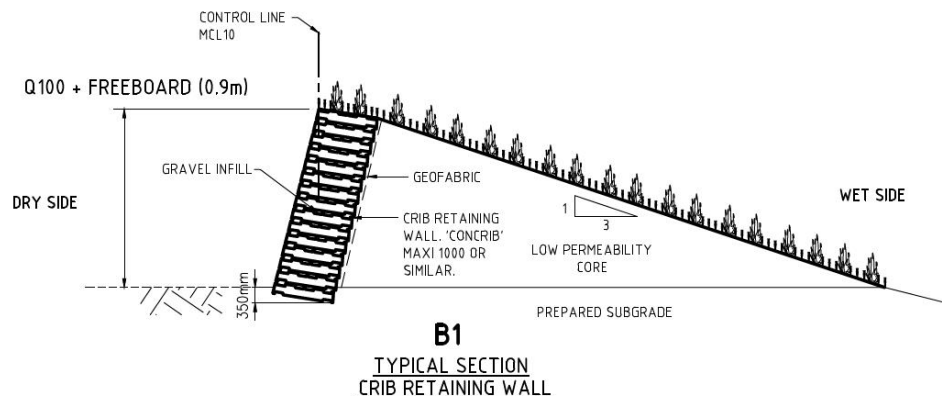


Figure 12 Crib Wall Typical Section

Levee crest elevations were based on the 1% AEP water surface levels determined from detailed hydraulic analysis with a provision for freeboard, as discussed in Section 3.2.3. Consideration was also given to a spillway located at Fiddes Street. The spillway will allow preferential overtopping into the naturally low area upstream of Fiddes Street where the risk to life and property is low.

Based on the design works undertaken, it was determined that the SRFL will consist of the following:

- Total Levee Length – 8.8 km.
- Earth Embankment – 5.6 km.
- Crib Wall – 1.05 km.
- Composite Flood Wall – 0.9 km.
- Temporary Levee – 0.85 km.
- Spillway Section at Fiddes Street – 0.4 km.
- Flood Gates – North Coast Rail Line, Old Bruce Highway, Jellicoe Street, Port Curtis Road, Quay Street and the Main Drain.

The potential for surface erosion or scour of the levee was assessed by calculating velocities on the waterside levee and comparing these values to allowable limits for the levee materials adopted. Erosion protection measures have been selected to reduce the effects of scour on the levee structure.

Consultation has been undertaken with key infrastructure providers where the levee will cross existing infrastructure. In particular, Powerlink has been consulted on crossings under their high voltage transmission lines, Ergon Energy has been consulted regarding conflicts with several poles and overhead lines and Queensland Rail has been consulted, and will continue to be involved in the crossing of the North Coast rail line.

The design of the levee has been undertaken in a way to manage and control seepage and uplift through the construction of toe drains that penetrate into the permeable layers. These should relieve water pressure in sub-surface layers beneath the levee. Seepage will be collected via a system of longitudinal drains which direct flows to three primary pump stations:

- Fiddes Street Pump Station.
- Hastings Deering Pump Station.
- Main Drain Pump Station.

The pump stations have been sized to convey the 1% AEP interior catchment flows derived from hydraulic modelling described in Section 3.2.6, as well as the flow rates determined from seepage modelling. The pumps will be powered by diesel generators in the case of power outages and will be capable of conveying up to 11.5m³/s total combined discharge (11,500 litres per second).

Final design of the SRFL has been completed and associated tender documentation has been finalised. Associated documents include construction drawings, technical specifications, basis of design report and quantities.

3.6 Safety in Design

Occupational health and safety legislation mandates the preparation of a report identifying hazards which may arise during construction, operation and maintenance as a result of implementing design.

A Safety in Design (SiD) process was undertaken to identify, develop and implement achievable hazard reduction measures to enhance construction, operational and maintenance outcomes on the project. The safety objectives relevant to the design phase are:

- To identify and document unusual hazards and risks that might be realised in the construction, operation, maintenance and/or demolition phases of the project life cycle, and record associated mitigation measures incorporated into the design process
- To demonstrate the elimination or reduction as far as is reasonably practical of potential design hazards such that those who properly construct, commission, maintain, repair, operate or use the facilities which are the subject of the design services are not unduly exposed to hazards
- To communicate to Council the unusual risks within the project that have not been eliminated in the design and need to be managed during the construction, operation, maintenance and/or demolition phases.

In this context “unusual” refers to hazards which are not common within the construction industry and subject to longstanding and well proven risk reduction measures as would be practised by reputable and competent construction contractors.

For this project, two Safety in Design review workshops were conducted with representatives from Council during the Preliminary Design and Detailed Design phases. A number of hazards were identified through discussion amongst workshop participants. They were added to a Safety Risk Register, and their associated risks assessed and evaluated as part of the workshop.

Major issues identified include:

- Operation under emergency conditions.
- Traffic network provisions during construction.
- Construction access and working on the floodplain.
- Construction access and working adjacent public areas.
- Safe working arrangements adjacent to the rail corridor.
- Working through two wet seasons.
- Maintenance of embankment, pump stations and drainage infrastructure.
- Allowing access to utility services during and after construction.
- Public access to levee embankment, Fitzroy River and drainage infrastructure.

Responsibilities were assigned to the risks identified and a report has been prepared for communication with Council, key stakeholders, Contractors and Operators.

3.7 Visual Amenity Assessment

3.7.1 Overview

The purpose of the Visual Amenity Assessment was to minimise impacts on the visual amenity and character of the local landscape of Rockhampton through the development of project and context-responsive landscaping proposals. The visual amenity assessment entailed collecting information about the existing visual landscape character of the immediate project area and identification of those sensitive receptors (particularly local residents and recreational users of the Fitzroy riverside) likely to be affected by the project.

Using this information, detailed mitigation measures have been determined which form the basis for the landscape design and revegetation measures (which were developed with reference to the ecological assessment). These measures have influenced the engineering design and associated landscape proposals to ensure that the levee does not detract from visual amenity of the local area and capitalises on opportunities for longer-term enhancement, to the greatest extent possible.

3.7.2 Short Term Strategy

The alignment of the proposed SRFL runs along Quay Street parallel to the Fitzroy River. The section between Fitzroy Street Bridge to Derby Street lies within a State Heritage precinct and, therefore, it is proposed that the flood levee comprises a temporary demountable structure to protect the heritage character and important views within this area.

Between Derby Street and Littler-Cum-Ingham Park it is proposed that the levee be constructed of a composite wall. Various treatments to this wall type are proposed to assist in the integration of the levee into the urban landscape. In particular, it is proposed to leave openings in the wall at strategic locations to maintain views of the Fitzroy River and ensure connectivity for pedestrians walking along Quay Street. This will maintain physical and visual connectivity to the river in accordance with the intent of the Rockhampton Planning scheme.

A portion of the levee alignment traverses Littler-Cum-Ingham Park. It is proposed that this be integrated into landform parkland which will both accommodate the flood levee whilst also allowing opportunities for active play. This would be designed to maximise opportunities for passive surveillance of the parkland. Offset for the lost flat space could be achieved through transforming the boatyards at Lucius Street into another open space which could be utilised as event space.

From Lucius Street the levee traverses into a more open and rural area of South Rockhampton comprising the floodplain of the Fitzroy River. Through this section it is proposed that the levee embankments be grass seeded to assist in the assimilation of the structure into the natural environment to the greatest extent possible. Where the levee would be prominent along roads, a buffer planting of native trees (away from the levee) and shrubs is proposed to further integrate the levee sympathetically into the wider landscape.

To the west, the proposed levee traverses a number of existing roads. In these locations the levee abutments adjacent to the proposed floodgates will receive a treatment to act as passive anti-graffiti treatment.

Whilst the assessment has shown that the levee would unavoidably change the landscape and visual amenity of parts of South Rockhampton, it is considered that there are numerous opportunities for landscape proposals that would enhance the character of the proposed levee structure to minimise adverse impacts and enhance recreation and amenity outcomes.

Based on the assessment presented above, a landscape concept was developed. This was presented with supporting imagery including a Landscape Concept Plan. The plan described the proposed landscape and visual mitigation treatments (refer to Figure 13 for an example). It also included a list of suggested species for grassing the levee and for associated tree and shrub planting.



Figure 13 Outputs from the Concept Landscape Plan.

3.7.3 Long Term Strategy

The flood levee has the potential to catalyse redevelopment of the South Rockhampton area. The immunity to future flooding could act as the trigger to develop and extend the river frontage of the CBD including both retail and higher-density residential opportunities, subject to development approval requirements and limitations.

Two new parkland areas would provide adequate open space and act as a destination for the local community. The levee can be used as an opportunity to realise the goal of the Planning Scheme to create recreation paths associated with the Fitzroy River and adjacent floodplain.

In particular, sections of the flood levee could be made accessible to the public with pathways in order to provide opportunities for passive recreation as well as the potential for viewing decks over the Fitzroy River. These recreation paths could also provide education opportunities in relation to flooding and the natural environment. Longer term, there are opportunities for short boardwalk circuits and bird hides to be created on the floodplain and wetland areas to enable access and appreciation of Rockhampton's natural setting (refer to Figure 14).

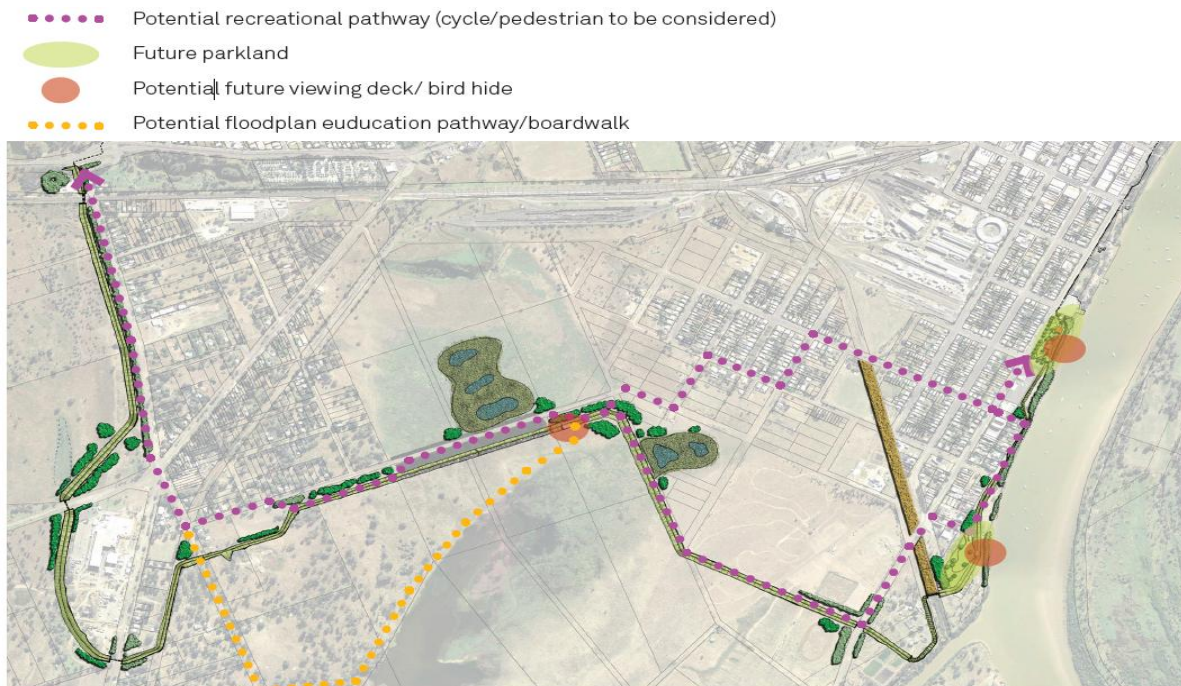


Figure 14 Longer Term Vision of the SRFL.

3.8 Cost Estimation

3.8.1 Capital Expenditure Estimate

A Construction Cost Estimate for the SRFL has been prepared and will be updated upon completion of the final tender documentation. The current construction cost estimate is \$59.8 million which includes a contingency of \$6.12 million or 12% of total costs (excluding principal's obligations) but excludes potential compensation costs for properties that are potentially affected by afflux on the Yeppen Floodplain.

The *Detailed Design Estimate report* (AECOM, 2014) details the estimating methodology, assumptions, construction contractor's cost estimate, principal's cost estimate and potential risks and opportunities.

3.8.2 Operating Expenditure Estimate

The ongoing operating costs of the levee have been estimated to be \$100,000 per annum. It is anticipated this operation and maintenance cost will include the following.

- Maintenance Costs - \$85,000 pa
 - Annual and condition inspection of the levee and its civil components (\$15,000);
 - Annual survey of the levee crest level and major structures to monitor settlement (\$15,000)
 - Annual levee operation exercise, including temporary levee sections installation (\$5,000);
 - Mechanical and electrical inspection and testing of pump stations twice annually (\$10,000)
 - Mowing of inner embankment batters and surrounds (RRC Class B 20 ha \$27,000);
 - Slashing of outer embankment batters (RRC Class D 10 ha \$3,000);

- Minor routine levee and component maintenance (\$10,000);
- Regular training of response personnel and exercises/drills.
- Operational Costs - \$15,000 pa estimated average annual cost
 - Operational costs such as electricity/fuel for the pump stations;
 - Post-flood event inspections and maintenance/repairs; and,

These annual costs have been incorporated into the Economic Appraisal.

3.9 Economic Appraisal

3.9.1 Overview

A detailed economic appraisal has been undertaken to assess the economic feasibility of the project. The appraisal brought together a range of direct and indirect costs and benefits pertaining to the project. It also adopted cost and benefit estimates from a number of specialist sources.

There are several ways to categorise the benefit from a flood management intervention. Generally the benefits are measured as avoiding the costs incurred as if a flood had occurred and the benefits generated from a permanent flood free state. Rolfe et al (2014)¹ made the following classifications shown in Table 6.

Table 6 Classification of Benefits by Type

Direct Impacts	Indirect impacts	Generated Impacts
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reduced disaster management costs - Reduced residential and commercial flood damage - Reduced maintenance and repair costs - Reduced Public health and safety risk - Improved social well-being and improved community resilience 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reduced insurance premiums - Reduced business interruptions and losses - Avoided additional infrastructure - Improving reputation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improved property values - Provide urban renewal opportunities - Provide recreation opportunities

Not all of these impact areas can be quantified but this does not diminish the importance of non-quantifiable benefits. The distribution of main benefits (on a quantitative and non-quantitative basis) is summarised below. For the purposes of this analysis, only the quantifiable items listed in Table 7 are included.

Table 7 Classification of Benefits included in the CBA

Quantified	Non quantified
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reduced disaster management costs - Reduced residential and commercial flood damage - Reduced insurance premiums - Reduced business interruptions and losses - Improved property values - Reduced maintenance and repair costs - Avoidance of alternative infrastructure outlays 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reduced Public health and safety risk - Improved social well-being and improved community resilience - Provision of urban renewal opportunities - Provision of recreation opportunities - Improving reputation

These impacts are discussed individually in greater detail below. Each section also outlines the method of benefit estimation used.

¹ Rolfe, J., Windle, J. and Small, G. 2014. *Assessment of the economic and social benefits of a South Rockhampton Flood Levee*. Report Prepared for the Rockhampton Regional Council. CQ University

3.9.2 Reduced Disaster Management Costs

This benefit section was sourced from work undertaken by Rolfe et al (2014)¹.

To quote:

Floods involve substantial coordination and investment of public and community services. The level of investment has risen in recent decades as state and local governments assume more responsibility to minimise adverse and risky impacts. Three levels of response could be identified from the 2011 and 2013 floods:

- *Local government services: Estimates of the disaster management costs incurred by the Rockhampton Regional Council in the 2011 flood event have been reported at \$1.5 million.*
- *State level services: Front line services are largely provided by the Queensland State Emergency Service and the Queensland Police Service, with other departments. For the purpose of this report, it is assumed that the disaster management costs of the Queensland Government departments and agencies was equivalent to the costs incurred by the Rockhampton regional council.*
- *Voluntary services: These costs were mainly associated with self evacuation and the evacuation centre. The economic cost of evacuation was estimated at \$630,000, ranging from \$530,000 to \$880,000.*

On this basis, total disaster management costs for a major flood in the proposed levee protected area are \$2.13 million, ranging from \$2.03m to \$2.38m.

The analysis undertaken was based on the medium estimate but the low and high estimates were included for sensitivity testing.

3.9.3 Reduced Residential and Commercial Flood Damage

Flood damages were estimated through the application of stage-damage curves. These curves provide damage value as a function of water depth, and are used to estimate direct flood damages for individual buildings based on the peak flood depth that the building experiences during a flood event. Indirect damages and infrastructure damage have been estimated as a percentage of the direct damage.

Average Annual Damage was assessed for two separate assessment methods and was treated as upper and lower bounds for the project (refer to Section 3.2.7).

Residential Damage Curve	Average Annual Damages		
	Existing	Proposed	Reduction
WRM	\$4,987,125	\$3,341,194	\$1,645,932
O2 Environmental	\$6,430,257	\$4,603,055	\$1,827,202

3.9.4 Reduced Insurance Premiums

The benefits in this section were sourced from work undertaken by Rolfe et al (2014).

To quote:

Construction of the SRFL is estimated to protect 1000 dwellings from flooding which will reduce the cost of flood insurance premiums. This will be a reduction in annual costs that is dependent on the size of the premium reduction and the number of households that take out flood insurance.

Information is available from the 2011 floods about the insurance claims made in Rockhampton which can be applied to this case study.

Annual values for reduced flood insurance range from a low of \$207,033 to a high of \$940,330. The medium estimate is \$515,507. The analysis undertaken was based on the medium estimate but the low and high estimates were included for sensitivity testing.

3.9.5 Reduced Business Interruptions and Losses

This benefit section was sourced from work undertaken by Rolfe et al (2014).

To quote:

Interruptions to business operations are a major cost of flood events. Losses can occur through impacts on property and stock, the loss of staff wages during downtime, inability to trade, and impacts on the supply chain. It is difficult to identify the costs of flood interruptions on businesses in the area of interest with any degree of precision.

There are currently three locations where businesses are impacted by local flooding and where the benefits of the levee would be most relevant: Depot Hill; Port Curtis and at Allenstown, along the Lower Dawson Road and Gladstone Rd.

The loss of business production within the area to be protected by the proposed levee has been allocated using estimates of the labour force in the area. Assuming that businesses would be closed in the relevant area for two weeks in a major flood generates an estimate of \$11.39 million in lost production. Reductions in business turnover would be higher, while the estimated loss in working time was estimated at \$6.54 million. A sensitivity analysis using employment levels of 2,500 and 3,500 employees have also been modelled.

Estimated losses in GRP are \$9.49m (low), \$11.39m (medium) and \$13.29m (high).

3.9.6 Improved Property Values

This benefit section was sourced from work undertaken by Rolfe et al (2014).

To quote:

Housing in the flood effected area of Depot Hill sells at a major price discount relative to similar suburbs in Rockhampton. The current median price of housing in Depot Hill is \$162,000 compared to Wandal at \$299,000 (values sourced from RPData).

In Depot Hill and other areas protected by the levee it is likely that flood mitigation work will improve perceived amenity, and the currently substantial value blight will begin to dissolve once flooding is known to be no longer a threat. In terms of likely timing, there will be three periods to consider as follows:

- 1) *From announcement to actual commissioning of flood mitigation: Due to speculative expectations part of the eventual benefit will likely accrue to the flood affected properties. An increase of 10% to 20% could be expected. This would lift the median price of properties in Depot Hill to between \$180,000 and \$194,000.*
- 2) *Following the completion of flood mitigation works: Once there was no risk concerning flooding in Depot Hill price growth of between 40% and 50% could be expected, or eventual prices in the range \$225,000 to \$245,000. This growth may require two to 10 years to be fully realised, but would be offset by the private investment in property to bring housing up to a comparable standard to other parts of Rockhampton. This would still leave Depot Hill at a discount to comparable parts of Wandal of 20% to 25%, largely due to social preferences between the two localities.*
- 3) *Gentrification: This will be a long term factor that will rely on a different profile of resident moving into Depot Hill, initially on the basis of its low cost and high amenity. These new residents will likely have the resources to redevelop their properties, forming highly desirable neighbourhoods and this will produce a subsequent momentum effect that will propel values higher. Gentrification is an uncertain possibility that may be realised over the longer term and would require substantial private and public investment.*

It is estimated that there might be an improvement in property values net of any private investment of between \$16,000 and \$32,000 per property, or between \$16 and \$32 million in total. However some other private and public costs may be involved. It would be a once-off improvement in values, and would take some years to be recognised fully.

The analysis was based on the medium estimate but the low and high estimates were included for sensitivity testing. Further, given the length of time for the ramp up in property values, it was assumed this is a gradual process over 12 years, with equal amounts per year.

3.9.7 Reduced Maintenance and Repair Costs

The levee will also protect part of the Bruce Highway (Upper Dawson Road) from damage due to long duration inundation which occurs in Fitzroy River floods.

The length of road impacted is approximately 2 km long. The method of benefit calculation was based on the Victorian draft Floodplain Management Guidelines² which assessed repair costs for major sealed roads at \$59,000 per kilometre in 1999. These rates were adjusted to March 2014 quarter to be \$93,195 per km and averaged to one flood event per 20 years.

3.9.8 Avoidance of Alternative Infrastructure Outlays

The federally funded Fitzroy River Floodplain and Road Planning Study investigated long term solutions for existing and forecast Bruce Highway and North Coast Rail Line flooding, freight and road transport impacts in and around the city of Rockhampton.

The centrepiece of the strategy is the Western Combined Road and Rail Corridor, comprising the Western Road Corridor and the Western Rail Corridor. The strategy recommends the staged implementation of the western combined road and rail infrastructure to provide for the strategic transport needs of Rockhampton and Central Queensland to 2031 and beyond.

Individual components of the implementation program were determined for road and rail. Stage 6 (Bruce Highway Lower Dawson Road Flood Improvements) was anticipated to cost \$40M in 2011 dollars and is scheduled for 2021 if required. This stage is necessary to prevent Bruce Highway traffic being diverted to Upper Dawson Road – a local road with potential safety and geometric limitations.

Clearly the SRFL would make this investment redundant and the ensuing savings were treated as a benefit.

3.9.9 Results

The project showed positive Net Present Value with benefit cost ratios over 1:1.0 meaning the project is economically viable in its present state given the cost and benefit assumptions underlying the appraisal.

In addition to assessment at five different discount rates, the analysis also included several sensitivities. A statistical analysis of the sensitivity results showed the following:

Parameter	NPV (\$M)	Benefit Cost Ratio
Average	28	1.5 :1
Standard Deviation	20	0.4 :1
Maximum	61	2.3 :1
Minimum	-2	1.0 :1
Maximum ÷ Minimum (multiple)	-36.8	2.3
Range (Absolute)	63	1.3

The estimates showed considerably more variation in NPV than in the BCR estimates. In particular the maximum NPV is many times the lowest compared with only 2.3 times for the BCR. Despite this, the project is overwhelmingly positive.

The appraisal has shown that the project is viable and of relatively low risk at most discount rates and sensitivities and therefore is worthy of consideration. The fact that the first year rate of return is higher than the 7% discount rate (which is a medium level sensitivity test) is a good indication of project viability and indicates the project should proceed immediately.

² Aither 2013 *Flood Plain Management Economic Appraisal Guidelines* Draft Report for Department of Environment and Primary Industries

4.0 Conclusion

The SRFL Planning and Design Project has been undertaken to assess the technical feasibility of the project in protecting portions of South Rockhampton from Fitzroy River flood impacts up to a 1% AEP flood height.

A rigorous levee alignment selection process has been carried out which has resulted in a final alignment which is generally sensitive to environmental and cultural heritage considerations. It should be noted that approvals will be required for the project to proceed to construction and this process should be commenced once funding sources have been confirmed.

The SRFL will result in hydraulic impacts, the magnitude of which has been determined based on updated modelling undertaken as part of this project. The Lower Fitzroy River floodplain is broad and flat and as such, any flood mitigation works proposed in the floodplain will present a significant control on flood levels. Extensive optimisation of the levee alignment has been undertaken to minimise hydraulic impacts as much as practicable without compromising the overall objectives of the project.

The levee and other ancillary structures have been designed using results from various field investigations. Geotechnical investigations have informed the design of the levee, including assessments of bearing capacity, seepage and riverbank slope stability. Overall, while variable in composition and consistency, the underlying soils along the levee alignment are capable of supporting the levee and other associated structures. Seepage under the levee will occur where sandy soils are close to the ground surface. As a result, the levee design incorporates a drainage system to intercept, filter and direct these flows to a collection system.

The SRFL project will reduce the risk of flooding to vulnerable parts of the community and will substantially minimise future flood damage costs which has been confirmed by an economic appraisal which has indicated the project's net present value to be \$28.0 million and benefit cost ratio to be 1.5 at a discount rate of 6% per annum.

Overall, the technical investigations carried out during the SRFL Planning and Design Project indicates that the project is technically viable; it will generate a positive economic net benefit to the community and therefore should be considered for future funding.

In undertaking these technical assessments, a number of recommendations have been made and are summarised in each of the individual technical reports for Council's review and action.

5.0 References

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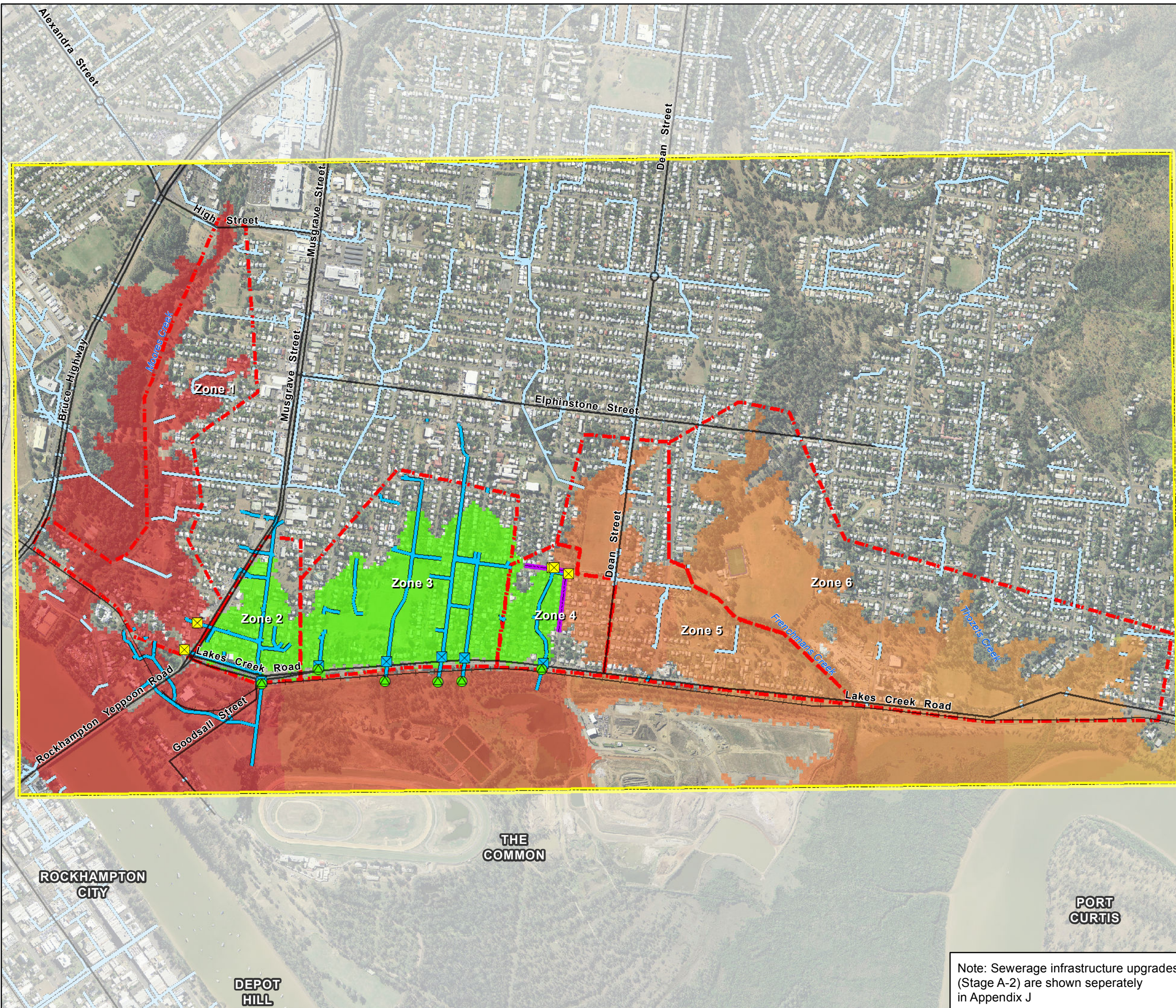
Appendix A

NRFMI Implementation Scheme Maps

NORTH ROCKHAMPTON FLOOD MITIGATION INVESTIGATION

**Scheme A Overview
1% AEP Fitzroy River Event**

Appendix K

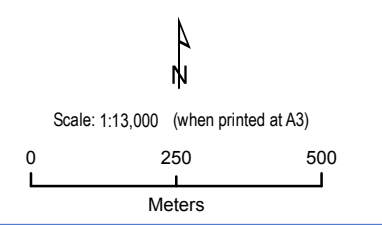


Legend

- Valve (Stage A-1)
- Backflow Prevention Device (Stage A-1)
- Pump Station (Stage A-3)
- Temp Flood Barrier (Stage A-1)
- NRFM Pipe Modelled (Stage A-1)
- Council Stormwater Pipe
- Project Study Area
- NRFM Management Zones
- Was Wet Now Dry

Levels (m AHD)

	< 6.30
	6.31 - 6.40
	6.41 - 6.50
	6.51 - 6.60
	6.61 - 6.70
	6.71 - 6.80
	6.81 - 6.90
	6.91 - 7.00
	7.01 - 7.10
	7.11 - 7.20
	7.21 - 7.30
	7.31 - 7.40
	7.41 - 7.50
	7.51 - 7.60
	7.61 - 7.70
	7.71 - 7.80
	7.81 - 7.90
	7.91 - 8.00
	> 8.00



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 LAST MODIFIED smthc5 17-Sep-2014
 FILE NAME 60313918_WIS_0190_A



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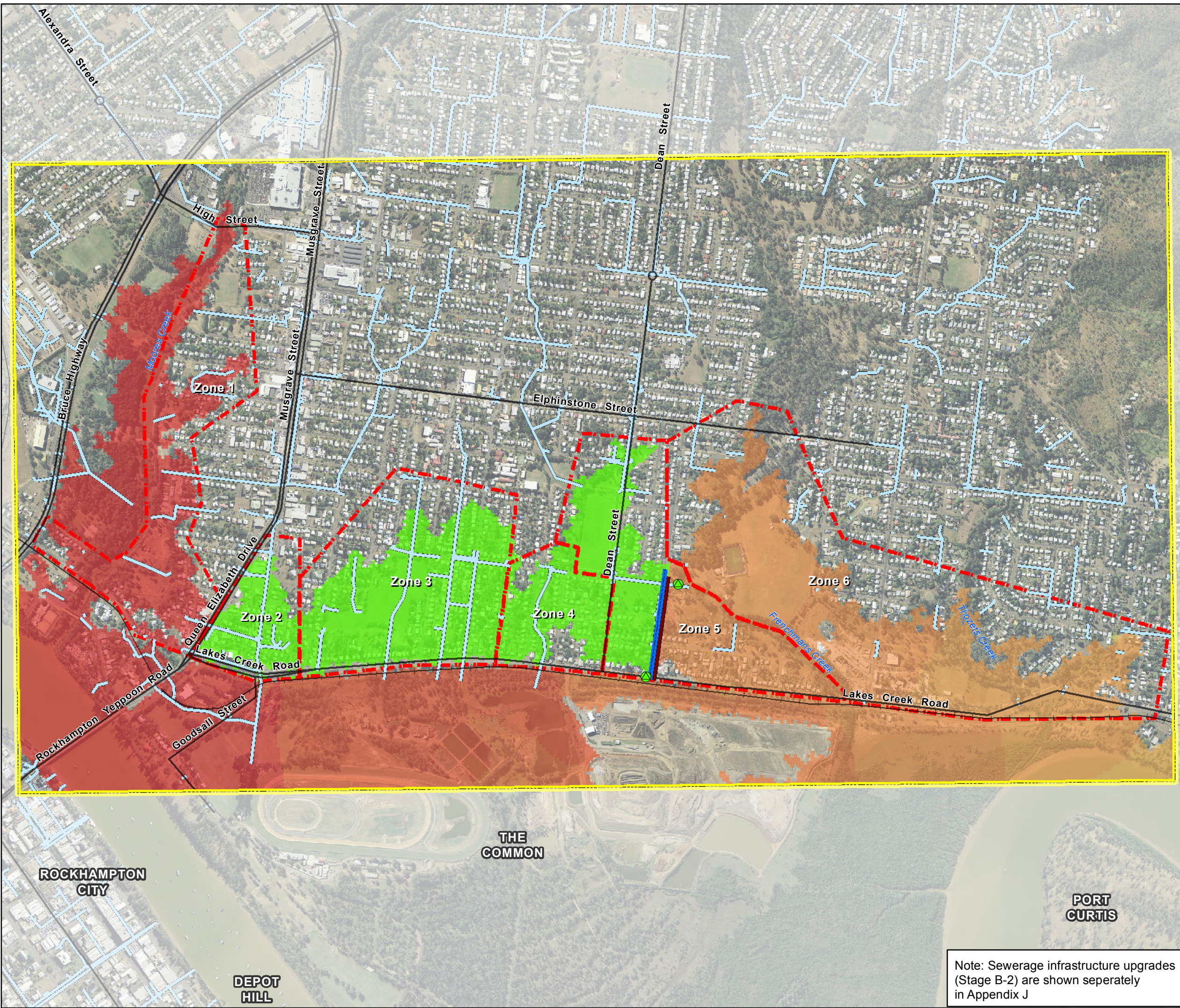
Note: Sewerage infrastructure upgrades (Stage A-2) are shown separately in Appendix J

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NORTH ROCKHAMPTON FLOOD MITIGATION INVESTIGATION

**Scheme B Overview
1% AEP Fitzroy River Event**

Appendix K

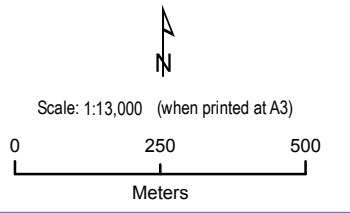


Legend

- Backflow Prevention Device (Stage B-1)
- Temp Flood Barrier (Stage B-1)
- Road Regrading (Stage B-1)
- Council Stormwater Pipe
- Project Study Area
- NRFMI Management Zones
- Was Wet Now Dry

Levels (m AHD)

	< 6.30
	6.31 - 6.40
	6.41 - 6.50
	6.51 - 6.60
	6.61 - 6.70
	6.71 - 6.80
	6.81 - 6.90
	6.91 - 7.00
	7.01 - 7.10
	7.11 - 7.20
	7.21 - 7.30
	7.31 - 7.40
	7.41 - 7.50
	7.51 - 7.60
	7.61 - 7.70
	7.71 - 7.80
	7.81 - 7.90
	7.91 - 8.00
	> 8.00



PROJECT ID 60313918
 LAST MODIFIED smithc5 15-Sep-2014
 FILE NAME 60313918_WIS_0190_B



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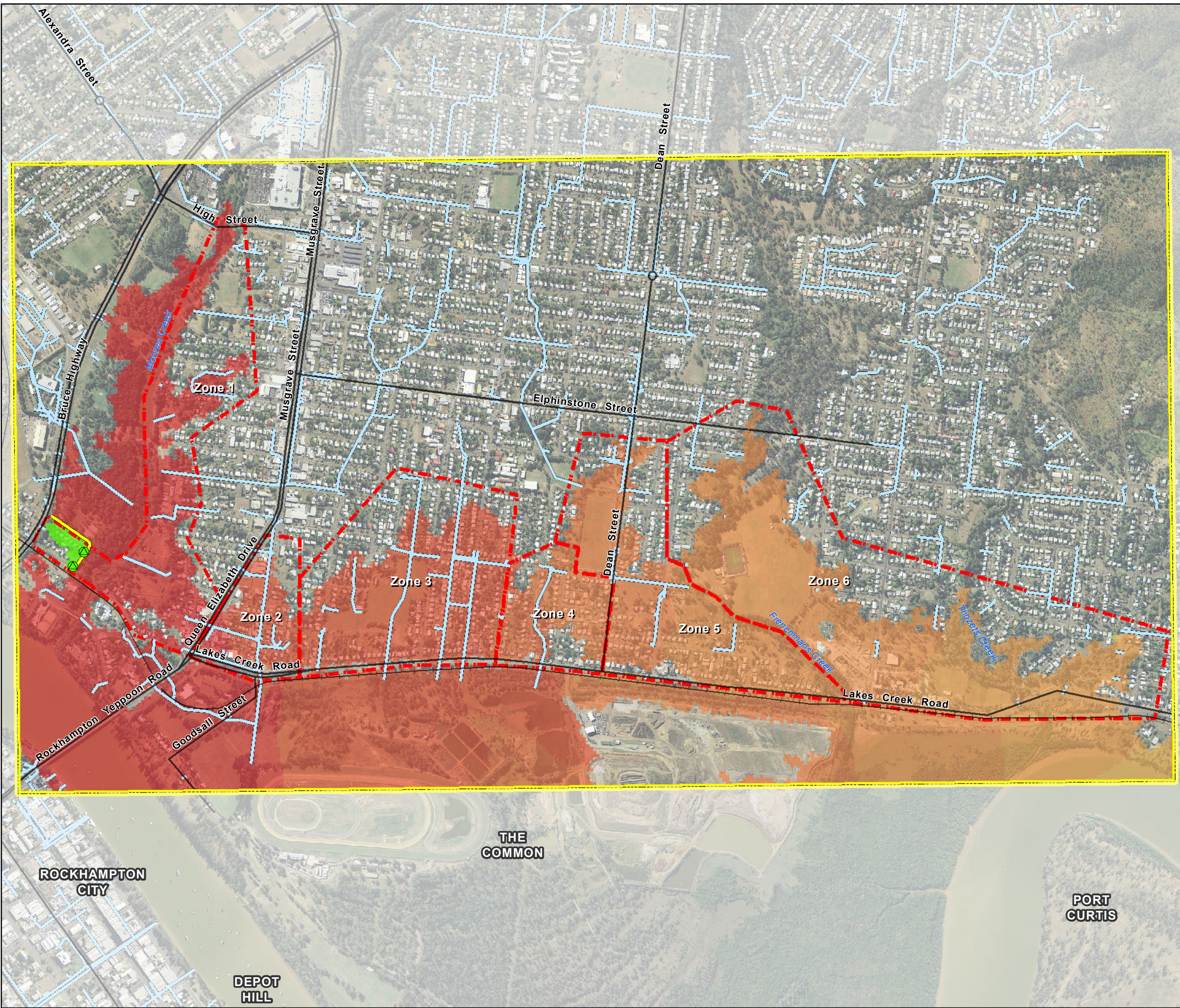
Note: Sewerage infrastructure upgrades (Stage B-2) are shown separately in Appendix J

AECOM does not warrant the accuracy or completeness of information displayed in this map and any person using it does so at their own risk. AECOM shall bear no responsibility or liability for any errors, faults, defects, or omissions in the information.

NORTH ROCKHAMPTON FLOOD MITIGATION INVESTIGATION

**Scheme C Overview
1% AEP Fitzroy River Event**

Appendix K



Legend

- Backflow Prevention Device (Stage C-1)
- Levee (Stage C-1)
- Council Stormwater Pipe
- Project Study Area
- NRFMI Management Zones
- Was Wet Now Dry

Levels (m AHD)

	< 6.30
	6.31 - 6.40
	6.41 - 6.50
	6.51 - 6.60
	6.61 - 6.70
	6.71 - 6.80
	6.81 - 6.90
	6.91 - 7.00
	7.01 - 7.10
	7.11 - 7.20
	7.21 - 7.30
	7.31 - 7.40
	7.41 - 7.50
	7.51 - 7.60
	7.61 - 7.70
	7.71 - 7.80
	7.81 - 7.90
	7.91 - 8.00
	> 8.00



Scale: 1:13,000 (when printed at A3)

0 250 500
Meters

ROCKHAMPTON CITY

THE COMMON

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PROJECT ID 60313918
 LAST MODIFIED smthc5 15-Sep-2014
 FILE NAME 60313918_WIS_0190_C



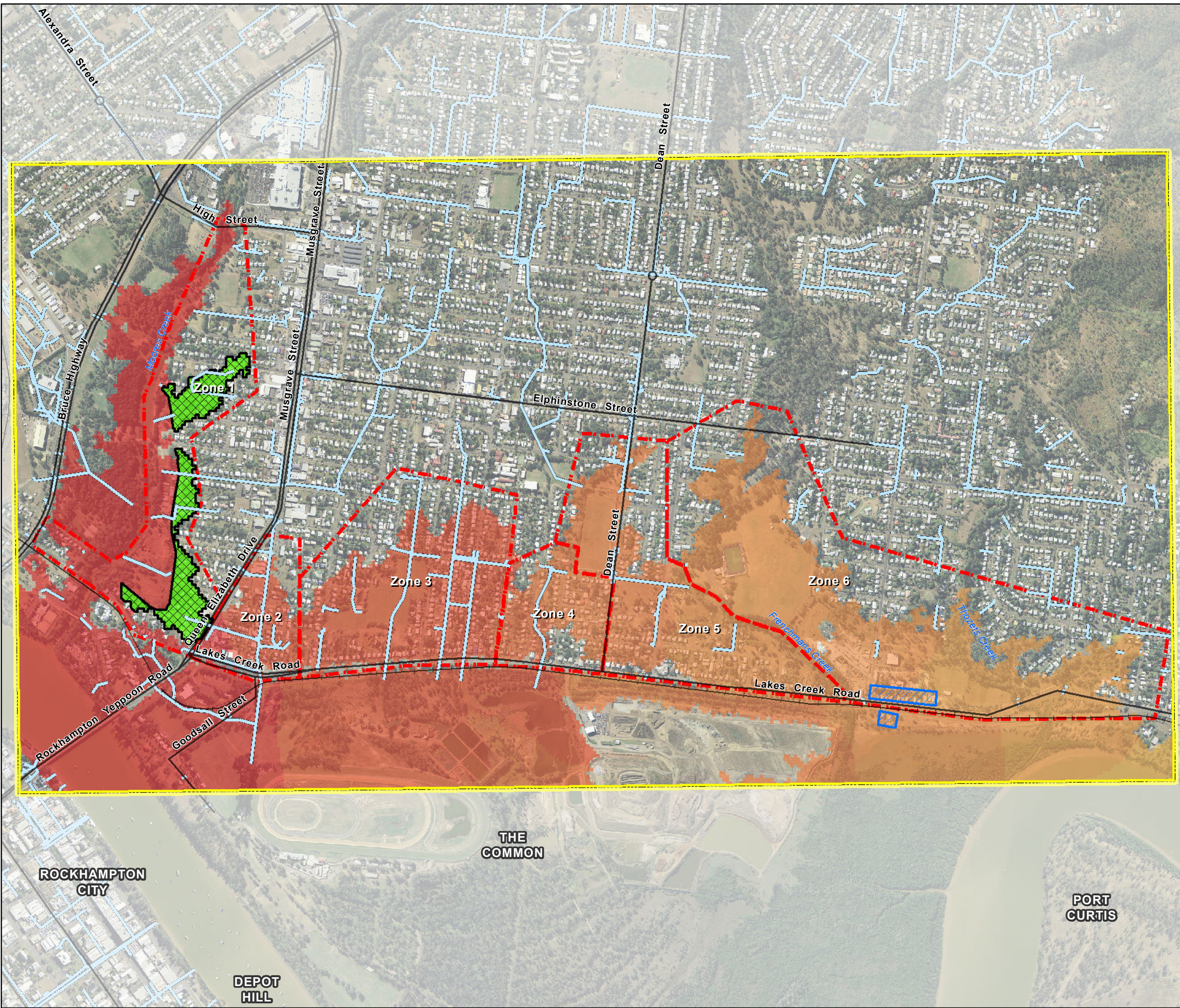
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NORTH ROCKHAMPTON FLOOD MITIGATION INVESTIGATION

**Scheme D Overview
1% AEP Fitzroy River Event**

Appendix K

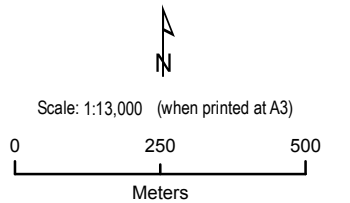


Legend

- Council Stormwater Pipe
- Progressive Localised Filling (Stage D-1)
- Rezone to Non-Residential Use (Stage D-2)
- Project Study Area
- NRFMI Management Zones
- Was Wet Now Dry

Levels (m AHD)

	< 6.30
	6.31 - 6.40
	6.41 - 6.50
	6.51 - 6.60
	6.61 - 6.70
	6.71 - 6.80
	6.81 - 6.90
	6.91 - 7.00
	7.01 - 7.10
	7.11 - 7.20
	7.21 - 7.30
	7.31 - 7.40
	7.41 - 7.50
	7.51 - 7.60
	7.61 - 7.70
	7.71 - 7.80
	7.81 - 7.90
	7.91 - 8.00
	> 8.00



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 FILE NAME 60313918_WIS_0190_D



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ROCKHAMPTON CITY

THE COMMON

PORT CURTIS

DEPOT HILL

12 NOTICES OF MOTION

Nil

13 QUESTIONS ON NOTICE

Nil

14 URGENT BUSINESS/QUESTIONS

Urgent Business is a provision in the Agenda for members to raise questions or matters of a genuinely urgent or emergent nature, that are not a change to Council Policy and can not be delayed until the next scheduled Council or Committee Meeting.

15 CLOSED SESSION

In accordance with the provisions of section 275 of the *Local Government Regulation 2012*, a local government may resolve to close a meeting to the public to discuss confidential items, such that its Councillors or members consider it necessary to close the meeting.

RECOMMENDATION

THAT the meeting be closed to the public to discuss the following items, which are considered confidential in accordance with section 275 of the *Local Government Regulation 2012*, for the reasons indicated.

16.1 Legal Matters as at 31 March 2017

This report is considered confidential in accordance with section 275(1)(f), of the *Local Government Regulation 2012*, as it contains information relating to starting or defending legal proceedings involving the local government.

16.2 Recruitment - Senior Executive Employee

This report is considered confidential in accordance with section 275(1)(a), of the *Local Government Regulation 2012*, as it contains information relating to the appointment, dismissal or discipline of employees .

16.3 Kershaw Gardens Redevelopment Tender 12446

This report is considered confidential in accordance with section 275(1)(e), of the *Local Government Regulation 2012*, as it contains information relating to contracts proposed to be made by it.

16.4 Kershaw Gardens Redevelopment - Civil Works Tender 12447

This report is considered confidential in accordance with section 275(1)(e), of the *Local Government Regulation 2012*, as it contains information relating to contracts proposed to be made by it.

16.5 Proposal to engage Village Well to provide CBD Revitalisation Placemaking services

This report is considered confidential in accordance with section 275(1)(e), of the *Local Government Regulation 2012*, as it contains information relating to contracts proposed to be made by it.

16 CONFIDENTIAL REPORTS

16.1 LEGAL MATTERS AS AT 31 MARCH 2017

File No: 1392

Attachments: 1. Legal Matters Report 1 March 2017 - 31 March 2017

Authorising Officer: Ross Cheesman - Deputy Chief Executive Officer

Author: Tracy Sweeney - Manager Workforce and Strategy

This report is considered confidential in accordance with section 275(1)(f), of the *Local Government Regulation 2012*, as it contains information relating to starting or defending legal proceedings involving the local government.

SUMMARY

Manager Workforce and Strategy presenting an update of current legal matters that Council is involved in as at 31 March 2017.

16.2 RECRUITMENT - SENIOR EXECUTIVE EMPLOYEE**File No:** 1296**Attachments:** Nil**Authorising Officer:** Evan Pardon - Chief Executive Officer**Author:** Tracy Sweeney - Manager Workforce and Strategy

This report is considered confidential in accordance with section 275(1)(a), of the *Local Government Regulation 2012*, as it contains information relating to the appointment, dismissal or discipline of employees.

SUMMARY

This report is presented seeking approval of the recruitment process for the position of Senior Executive Employee.

16.3 KERSHAW GARDENS REDEVELOPMENT TENDER 12446**File No:** 12446**Attachments:** Nil**Authorising Officer:** Michael Rowe - General Manager Community Services**Author:** Margaret Barrett - Manager Parks

This report is considered confidential in accordance with section 275(1)(e), of the *Local Government Regulation 2012*, as it contains information relating to contracts proposed to be made by it.

SUMMARY

This report sets out the process followed in assessing and recommending a preferred tenderer for Tender Number 12446 – Kershaw Gardens Redevelopment.

16.4 KERSHAW GARDENS REDEVELOPMENT - CIVIL WORKS TENDER 12447**File No:** 12447**Attachments:** Nil**Authorising Officer:** Michael Rowe - General Manager Community Services**Author:** Margaret Barrett - Manager Parks

This report is considered confidential in accordance with section 275(1)(e), of the *Local Government Regulation 2012*, as it contains information relating to contracts proposed to be made by it.

SUMMARY

This report sets out the process followed in assessing and recommending a preferred tenderer for Tender Number 12447 – Kershaw Gardens Redevelopment – Civil Works.

16.5 PROPOSAL TO ENGAGE VILLAGE WELL TO PROVIDE CBD REVITALISATION PLACEMAKING SERVICES**File No:** 11359**Attachments:** 1. Village Well proposal**Authorising Officer:** Scott Waters - General Manager Regional Development and Aviation**Author:** Robert Truscott - Coordinator Strategic Planning

This report is considered confidential in accordance with section 275(1)(e), of the *Local Government Regulation 2012*, as it contains information relating to contracts proposed to be made by it.

SUMMARY

Council is completing a CBD Redevelopment Framework for Rockhampton. Village Well provided advice to Council during the formative stages of the preparation of the Framework in 2014. It is proposed to engage Village Well on a sole provider basis to review progress in the CBD, engage with local businesses and review proposed strategies and projects to guide the ongoing revitalisation of the CBD.

17 CLOSURE OF MEETING